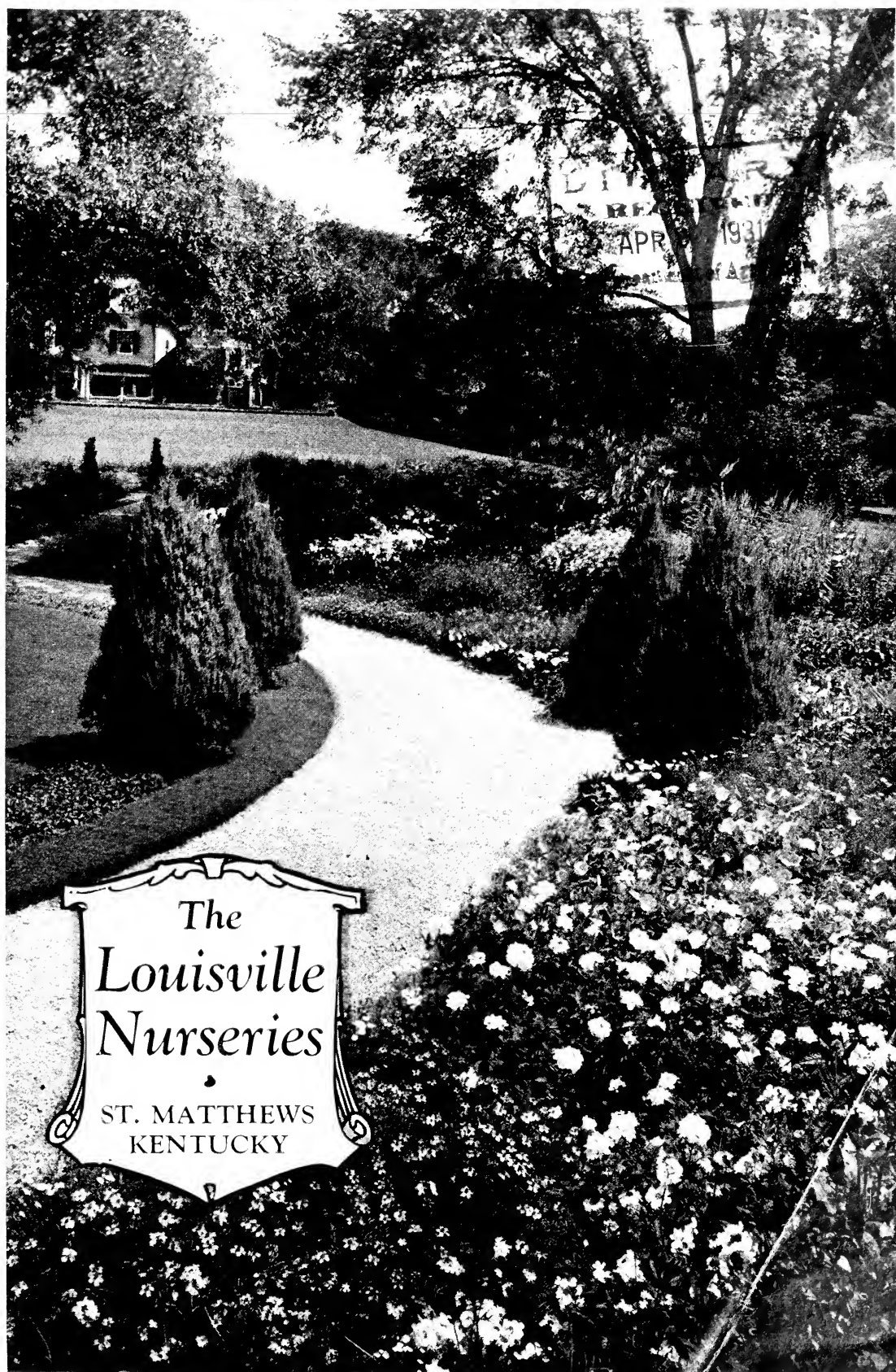


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The
Louisville
Nurseries

ST. MATTHEWS
KENTUCKY



LOUISVILLE NURSERIES

How Louisville Nurseries Serve You

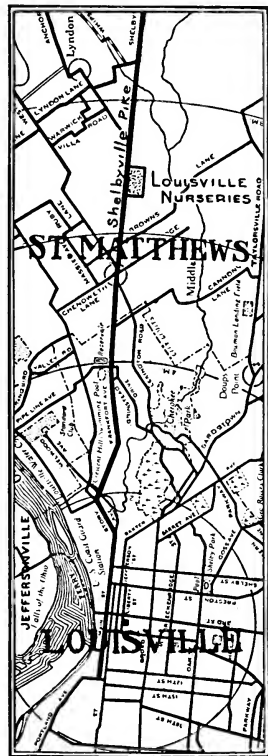
In issuing this catalog, our first thought is one of thanks and appreciation to our customers of the past, whose faithful patronage we are grateful for.

The Catalog You will find that our book is fully illustrated. Through illustration we attempt to show, as correctly as possible, the habits of growth, and the shape and style of foliage and flower of many of the items handled. You will find pictured, also, some of the results to be obtained by the proper grouping of various items of planting material.

In addition, we have endeavored to make this work not only a catalog of merchandise carried, but a helpful guide to the prospective home owner, and a valuable reference handbook for those whose places are already partially or wholly landscaped. Much expense has been entailed in its production. Therefore, we urge that you read it carefully,—put it away safely,—consult it often.

About Price Lists From time to time complete price lists, arranged according to sizes and varieties of stock actually on hand, will be issued, as a part of this book, which is purely descriptive. **Should you fail to receive a current price list with this book, same will be mailed at once upon request.**

The Nursery Plant Our nursery plant is favorably located on the Shelbyville Pike, an interstate highway, connecting North and South, is about one mile east of St. Matthews; and only a few miles from the city of Louisville, of which St. Matthews is now a suburb. Visitors coming out from Louisville reach us via Frankfort Avenue, or Lexington Road, to St. Matthews Center, thence due east on Route 60. In coming from the north over the municipal bridge, drive to Market Street, and follow east, through to Frankfort Avenue. The Shelbyville and LaGrange Interurban cars also stop at our entrance. **Visitors are always welcome.**



GUARANTEE

We guarantee all plants to be true to name under which they are sold; to be in a healthy condition upon delivery, and to be up to grades specified on orders; but at no greater liability than to replace such items with the correct kinds, without charge. No claims relative to improper condition upon delivery will be considered unless same are made within ten days of the receipt of goods.

Here in our nursery you will find a larger assortment of varieties of landscape planting materials than found in any other nursery in this section of the country.

Advisory Service Our friends will always find us ready to assist them in locating any plant not listed in this book. We invite you to write us or take advantage of our telephone advisory service. Two Louisville phones to serve you.

Our Other Services In addition to our complete landscape service, which is explained in detail on the following page, we maintain a free delivery service within a reasonable radius of St. Matthews and Louisville, and a Mail Order Service, by which merchandise can be shipped to you by Parcel Post, Express, Freight, Interurban, Truck Line or Packet, as desired. (See terms in price list).



The Advantage of Consulting Our Landscape Department

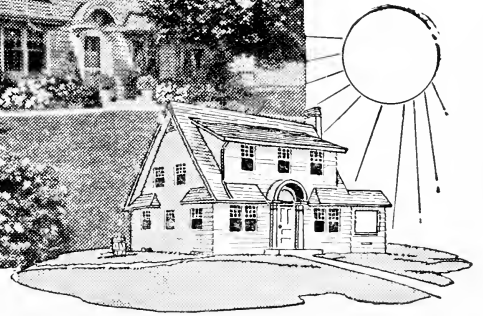
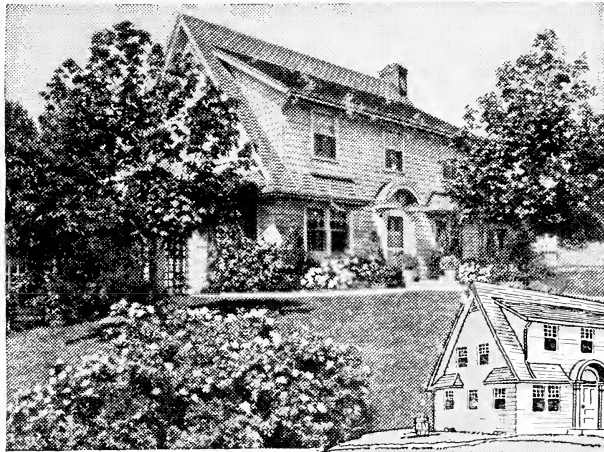
Every home that is built needs a finishing touch in the way of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs and Flowers. These give the setting to the outside of the house which makes it a real home.

Proper landscaping has much to do with the **permanent** beauty of any house, or public building; and the greatest care should be given to the placing of the new building or buildings on the lot itself; to the careful planning, on blueprint, of all foundation plantings, flower garden or gardens, border plantings, walks, drives, etc.; and to the very important matter of selecting, not the least expensive, but the most artistic and most practical of varieties, for the execution of such plans and specifications.

Therefore, it is important, when considering the building of a house or public building, to call in a reliable Landscape Architect—one who is familiar with climatic and soil conditions and other requirements of plant life, in your section.

As a reliable medium for carrying out the ideas outlined above, Louisville Nurseries, Inc., offers you the facilities of its Landscape Department, which is in charge of men technically trained for the work, and with a knowledge enhanced by practical experience.

While a specialty is made of developing new places, you will find these Landscape Advisors just as competent on the problems of additional plantings or the re-landscaping

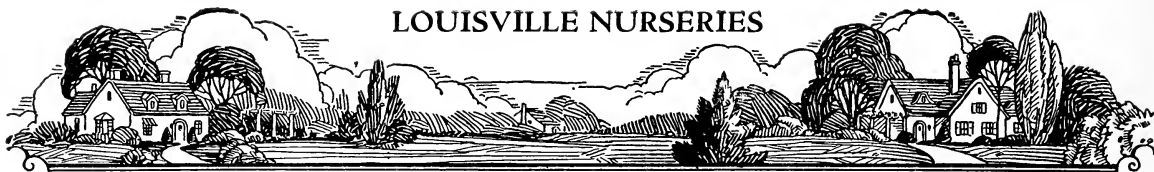


of established places, where the men will work from any existing plans, if necessary, and will give you unprejudiced advice on plantings made by other concerns.

Louisville Nurseries' complete landscape service consists in general, of: locating new buildings on lot, grading, sodding or seeding,—planting or general landscape plans, materials, and service; construction of garden features, monthly inspections and reports, pruning, spraying, fertilizing, and Summer maintenance.

Those living within a radius of fifty miles of our office are urged to phone our Louisville number for an appointment with a Landscape Architect, whose advisory service is free. This same efficient service is available to all those not living within the above radius, by special arrangement with this department, by letter or phone.

Figured over a period of a few years our service really costs you less. Let us convince you.



Trees and Plants are Living Things

They Must Have Proper Planting and Intelligent Care

Care Upon Arrival

On arrival, the plants should at once be unpacked, and if not promptly planted, should be "heeled-in." Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is important where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time.

Digging the Hole

This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. If the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the soil be clayey, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material for drainage.

Preparation of the Soil

Too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. Good soil is absolutely necessary to obtain satisfactory results. The very best soil is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and turned two or three times. When either of these is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.



One of the first principles of landscaping is to frame in the ground with trees and shrubs. Note the gracefulness of the drive and the variety and interest in the different types of foliage here.

Setting the Trees

Take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off clean; spread the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no space remains unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deeply. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than two or three inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

Care After Planting

This is especially important for the first few years. In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the surface of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper permanent feeding roots. This can be done by applying a mulch 3 to 4 inches deep, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist, and at an even temperature, also permitting the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil. In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may be planted close together at the front of a group or border to screen the ground in the interior of the bed or a sufficient dust-mulch provided by constant cultivation.

Care of Evergreens

During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil is kept constantly moist. If evergreens are not protected by plantings of deciduous trees and shrubs forming a windbreak, artificial barriers, as of evergreen boughs, should be erected in places which will prevent a direct draft from the prevailing inclement wind from blowing through the plants. Most evergreens are "winter-killed," not so much from actual cold as from the fact that the soil around them is not thoroughly mulched to prevent early freezing and thereby enabling them to absorb moisture until late in the Winter, and from their exposure to the drying winds.

To ward off disease in Summer, force water from the hose through the evergreens, after the heat of the day has subsided.

As a general mulch, we recommend straw, supplemented in early Spring with Sheep Manure or Vigoro.



An interesting planting at the rear of city lot. A secluded spot of beauty. You can have just such a quiet, restful retreat of your own.



Our Year 'Round Friends - The Evergreens

Desirable in all ornamental planting, as they retain their foliage through the Winter, adding a tone of warmth and verdure, and imparting a charm to the landscape all the year round. They should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor-Vitae, Junipers, Dwarf Pines and Retinisporas, on account of their small size, are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species look well on small grounds while the trees are young.

Abies - The Firs

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir). A stately, slender tree of rapid growth, 50 to 80 feet high, with dark green, lustrous foliage, which is very fragrant when dry. Bears beautiful purple cones 2 to 4 inches long. Extremely hardy.

A. concolor (Silver Fir of Colorado). Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain Evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree; very distinct and exceedingly rare as yet.

Biota - Chinese Arbor-Vitae

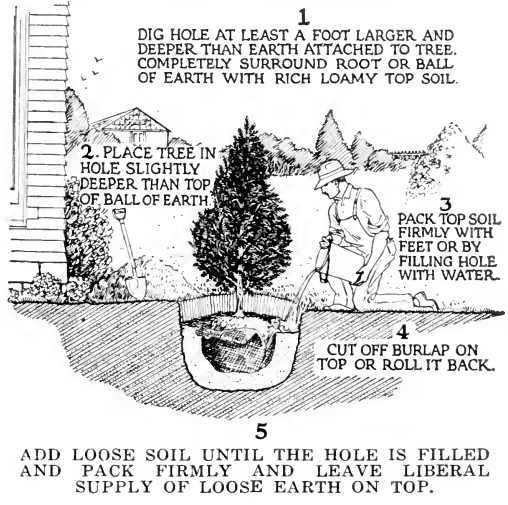
BIOTA orientalis (Chinese Arbor-Vitae). The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.

B. orientalis elegantissima. Medium size, upright pyramidal torch-like form, foliage flaky, tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color all Summer and Autumn, and turning bronze brown in Winter. One of the most elegant of evergreens.

B. aurea nana. A very dwarf, compact growing, southern variety of *B. orientalis* that originated in the southern states. It is the most popular of the Biota family, and is a perfect gem for use in small gardens or cemetery lots. The foliage is a bright golden yellow during the Summer time, turning to a rich bronzy yellow during the Winter.

B. orientalis aurea conspicua (Goldspire Arbor-Vitae). Unquestionably the best tall growing yellow evergreen.

How to Properly Plant Evergreens

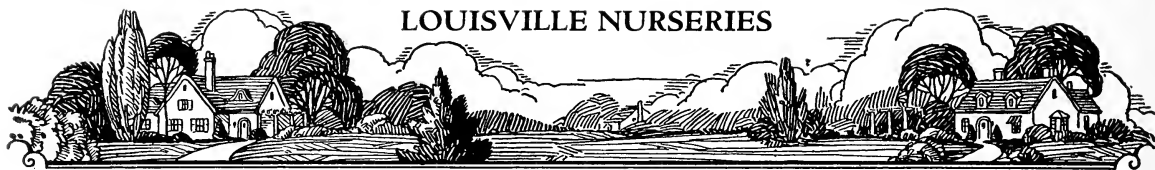


Key to Planting Below

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <i>Biota aurea nana</i> . | 7 <i>Thuja Ellwangeriana</i> . |
| 2 <i>Juniperus stricta</i> . | 8 <i>Picea excelsa</i> . |
| 3 <i>Thuja globosa</i> . | 9 <i>Retinispora filifera</i> . |
| 4 <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> . | 10 <i>Retinispora plumosa</i> . |
| 5 <i>Juniperus Pfitzeriana</i> (Upright). | 11 <i>Picea pungens glauca</i> . |
| 6 <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> . | 12 <i>Retinispora pisifera aurea</i> . |



LOUISVILLE NURSERIES



BIOTA—Continued.

BIOTA orientalis compacta (Siebold Arbor-Vitae). A beautiful evergreen, very compact and of pyramidal shape. Foliage is a bright green.

B. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oriental Arbor-Vitae). A fast growing evergreen of pyramidal outline.

Cedrus - Cedar

CEDRUS deodara (Deodar Cedar). A stately tree with foliage glaucous green. Branches feathery and spreading. Fairly hardy in this climate.

Chamaecyparis - The Retinisporas

A most useful and interesting group of evergreens containing tall growing plants and those of a more dwarf nature. The entire family is especially desirable because of its varying forms, habits and characteristics. They are adapted for foundation planting, but are also very valuable for groups, where the different shades of dark green, light green, silvery and yellow show to the best advantage. Retinisporas will bear any amount of shearing with improvement in density of foliage and change of form if desired.

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera. A distinct and beautiful variety of bushy habit with pyramidal outline. The branches are slender and graceful which gives the whole plant an airy fernlike appearance. Foliage is light green above and silvery beneath.

C. pisifera aurea (Golden Sawara Retinispora). A sport of the Sawara Cypress. It resembles its parent in shape and form excepting that the foliage is a golden yellow. One of the best of the yellow evergreens.

C. plumosa (Plume Retinispora). Of conical outline with light feathery, green foliage. It stands shearing well, and if frequently pruned becomes compact and dense. It is useful in groups and beds, or for vases and window boxes.



Golden Plume Retinispora.



Retinispora Filifera.

CHAMAECYPARIS plumosa aurea (Golden Plume Retinispora). The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. In character it resembles *R. plumosa*. Is especially ornamental and the soft plumelike golden foliage is particularly bright in Spring.

C. plumosa (Globe Shape). Similar to the above in texture, but much more compact and of very slow growth. Can be sheared into a perfect round ball.

C. filifera (Thread Retinispora). Of pyramidal outline with handsome branches and drooping deep green foliage. Particularly charming when a rainstorm has striped each twig with crystal drops.

C. filifera aurea (Golden Thread Retinispora). A beautiful low, compact evergreen with golden yellow, threadlike foliage. Especially good where dwarf evergreens of bright colors are wanted.

C. squarrosa Veitchii (Moss Cypress). Possesses the merits of *R. plumosa*, resembles it in character, and is useful in the same ways. The foliage is feathery and of a rich silvery, glaucous or steel blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. One of the most showy and attractive of the class.

Cryptomeria

CRYPTOMERIA japonica (Common Cryptomeria). A very interesting and handsome tree with scale-like, light green foliage. Good for specimen planting or for large groups.

Cupressus

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana alumi (Scarab Cypress). Of narrow, pyramidal outline, compact foliage of a very pleasing deep blue color. Erect and formal.

Evergreens Suited for Special Purposes

FOR SCREENS

Chamaecyparis
Pinus nigra
Pinus strobus
Thuya occidentalis
Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis
Tsuga

FOR WINDBREAKS

Picea excelsa
Pinus nigra
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris
Thuya occidentalis
Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis
Tsuga

FOR HEDGES

Picea excelsa
Thuya
Tsuga

FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Chamaecyparis
Juniperus
Pinus mughus
Taxus
Thuya
Tsuga

FOR DRY PLACES

Juniperus squamata
Juniperus Pfitzeriana

Juniperus Sabina
Juniperus virginiana
Pinus mughus
Pinus strobus

FOR SHADY PLACES

Pinus mughus
Taxus
Tsuga

FOR UNUSUAL COLOR OF FOLIAGE

Abies concolor
Chamaecyparis plumosa aurea
Chamaecyparis squarrosa Veitchii
Picea pungens glauca
Thuya occidentalis lutea



Juniperus - The Junipers or Cedars

This family embraces many different forms and characters. They are pyramidal, erect and spreading; foliage varying in color from light to dark green, to gold and blue. They possess the vigor to establish themselves in any type of soil and will thrive in clay, stony and poor soils where some evergreens may fail.

JUNIPERUS canadensis. A low, spreading variety, suitable for planting in front of the taller kinds. Very hardy.

J. canadensis aurea. Similar to the above, except that the new growth is a bright yellow; this changes to a bronze color toward Winter.

J. chinensis albo-variegata (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper). An attractive, medium sized variety, with very dense, bluish green foliage interspersed with sprays of silvery white.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). A rather dwarf, bushy type of irregular growth. Very fine where a tree of moderate growth is needed. Very hardy.

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). A variety of slender columnar form. Has foliage of bluish green color and is of much value where formal effects are desired or as a contrast to the other types of evergreens.

J. communis suecica (Swedish Juniper). Hardier than the Irish Juniper, but not so rapid in growth. Foliage light green.

J. excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). A very distinct form of broadly pyramidal habit, with dense foliage of rich metallic blue. It is absolutely hardy and the most valuable of all the Junipers.



Greek Juniper.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). A very hardy, low-growing variety of dark foliage and used largely for rockery planting or in the foreground beds of other evergreens.

J. squamata (Japanese Creeping Juniper). A very low-growing, trailing Juniper with grayish blue foliage. Excellent for rockery work or in the border, preferably in a somewhat shady position.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). A familiar tree, of medium size and pyramidal habit. It is extremely hardy, and thrives even in barren places, where other trees will not grow.

J. virginiana Cannarti (Cannart Red Cedar). Tall, robust, of rather formal growth, foliage very dark green. One of the best in upright Junipers.

J. virginiana elegantissima (Goldtip Red Cedar). A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage, particularly attractive in Winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older.

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Cedar). One of the hardest and most vigorous of all. Grows rapidly and is a rich silvery blue in color.

J. virginiana Schottii (Scott's Red Cedar). Of upright and rather rapid growth. A very bright green color, which it holds throughout the season.



Irish Juniper.





Picea - The Spruces

These evergreen trees are of conical or pyramidal outline, and are of great hardness and adaptability. They thrive in well drained soil, freely exposed to sun and air, and are adapted to varied climatic conditions. They lend a peculiar charm in garden and landscape, and several of the species are admirably adapted for avenue planting and windbreaks.

PICEA canadensis (White Spruce). Fine, compact, pyramidal form of moderate growth; foliage silvery gray and light colored. A valuable evergreen; more compact and symmetrical than the Norway Spruce.

P. canadensis Albertiana (Alberta or Black Hills Spruce). Similar to White Spruce, with leaves more crowded. Is said to withstand drought better than the preceding.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Unquestionably the most widely cultivated of all the Spruces. Extensively planted as an ornamental tree and for shelters and windbreaks.

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Slow grower, but tall, compact, straight and spiral, with deep shadows; dark, small, shining green foliage. Very hardy. One of the finest of all evergreens.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). A beautiful native species of the Rocky Mountains. Slow growing and very compact. Foliage varies from light green to blue.

P. pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Unquestionably the most beautiful of the Spruces for garden or lawn. Foliage silvery blue, densely disposed on the numerous branchlets. Our stock is uniformly blue, the bluest strain that can be selected, grafted from the famous Koster variety.



Red Pine.

Pinus - The Pines

Among the Pines may be found species adapted to the requirements of almost every section of the country, from the coldest to the warmest. Many are valuable as ornaments on the lawn, and others are useful for screens or windbreaks.

PINUS densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). Ornamental hardy tree, growing rapidly and often very picturesque when older. Foliage bright green.

P. montana mughus (Mugho Pine). Usually a low, handsome shrub with numerous ascending branches. Leaves in pairs, bright green, often twisted, 1 to 2 inches long. Very valuable in rock gardens or for covering rocky slopes.



Norway Spruce.

PINUS flexilis (Limber Pine). Tree to 50 feet with stout, horizontal branches forming a narrow open pyramid. Leaves are bluish gray.

P. nigra (Austrian Pine). Tall, massive tree, with spreading branches heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A very useful species. It is popular for grouping or as specimens.

P. resinosa (Red Pine). Tree to 70 feet, with stout, spreading, sometimes pendulous branches. Leaves slender and flexible, dark green and lustrous, 4 to 6 inches long. One of the most ornamental Pines.

P. strobus (White Pine). The most common and quickest growing of the Pines. It withstands the hardships of Winter, grows well in sandy soils and barren places. Develops into a tall, noble tree whose ruggedness in old age is picturesque and grand. It grows into naturally beautiful specimens; makes fine backgrounds and shelter belts, and is valuable in any planting.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A strong and rapid grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. Not a long-lived tree, but valuable for quick effects. Generally useful, and one of the most popular Pines.



Black Hills Spruce.

RED SPIDER is a minute brownish insect appearing on evergreens in early Summer. Shake foliage against hand and examine hand carefully.

BAGWORMS form tiny sacks on evergreens in early Summer. They must be treated while very small. Our advice is free, call on us if in trouble.

ST. MATTHEWS, KENTUCKY



Douglas Fir.

Pseudotsuga - Douglas Fir

PSEUDOTSUGA (Douglas Fir). Looks like a Spruce, but botanically different. The habit is regular and symmetrical; very hardy and suited for almost any purpose. The needles are soft and dark green, though sometimes glaucous.

P. Douglasi glauca (Douglas Blue Fir). A blue form of the superb Douglas Fir of Colorado. Of conical habit with spreading branches, rapid growth and rich steel-blue foliage which rivals in beauty the celebrated Koster's Blue Spruce and is much softer in texture.



Globe Arbor-Vitae.

Thuja - The Arbor-Vitae

A group of most useful hardy evergreens, thriving in a wide variety of soils and exposures. In general, a moist soil with a porous substratum is to be preferred. In the extreme North the American varieties are to be preferred, while in the South the Oriental varieties (Biota) are best adapted to the conditions of climate and environment. Many of the formal varieties are successfully used in producing architectural effects and in formal gardens.

THUJA occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). This is the native variety which grows well almost everywhere. Splendid for hedges, screens or for a background for lower growing varieties.

T. occidentalis elegantissima (Elegant Arbor-Vitae). A wonderful symmetrical evergreen of pyramidal shape. Tips of branches are a sulphur-yellow.

T. occidentalis conical densa (Conical Arbor-Vitae). Of dense, conical form.

T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae). In many respects it is similar to the Retinispora and seems to be the connecting link between Arbor-Vitae and that family. It is pretty, hardy, with silvery foliage, that closely resembles *T. Ericoides* when young, but in Winter it does not turn so dark.

THUJA occidentalis globosa (Globe Arbor-Vitae). Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form, that makes it useful for grouping.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi (Hovey Arbor-Vitae). A low evergreen, growing into a rather loose globe. Foliage is a bright green.

T. occidentalis lutea (Geo. Peabody's Arbor-Vitae). A hardy, low, compact, bushy growing evergreen, fine for the border or foundation group, its golden yellow color making a striking contrast when planted with other varieties. Considered by many landscape men as the finest of the golden varieties.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). The most narrow, column-like of evergreens, medium growth, very distinct, light green, compact foliage. Very effective in landscape; takes the place of the Irish Juniper, which is not always hardy. It grows close and compact, and requires no shearing or trimming, as it develops naturally into a perfect pyramidal form.

T. occidentalis Rosenthalii (Rosenthal's Arbor-Vitae). One of the finest Arbor-Vitae for formal use; of columnar habit, very compact and with dark green foliage.

T. occidentalis Vervaeana (Vervaeke Arbor-Vitae). Of medium, upright growth and dense habit. The green and golden tinted leaves blend harmoniously.

T. occidentalis Wareana (Ware's Arbor-Vitae). An especially valuable species for cold climates. Dense and shapely, medium height; in much demand for general purposes.

T. Rosedale. A broad, cone-shaped variety with plume-like, bluish green foliage; slow grower.



American Arbor-Vitae.



Taxus - The Yews

Ornamental evergreens, grown for their dark green foliage and the scarlet berry-like fruit. They are very slow growing, but extremely popular with the landscape architect.

TAXUS cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Close, upright, semi-spreading and compact. Foliage dark green; fruit bright scarlet. A splendid evergreen for partial shade.

T. cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew). Similar to cuspidata, but more dwarf and irregular in shape. Foliage blackish green.

T. cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). This variety has a distinct central leader, producing a symmetrical upright specimen with glossy deep green foliage. For tall evergreens in the shade they are unequaled.



Taxus Cuspidata.

Tsuga - The Hemlocks

A beautiful and extremely graceful group of trees, chiefly characterized by their slender, drooping shoots. Whether standing alone, in groups, or in contrast with other trees, Hemlocks are among the most effective subjects for lawn or landscape. They thrive in well drained soils fully exposed to sun and air. As evergreen hedge plants, either clipped or informal, they are satisfactory and desirable.

TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). A tall and graceful tree with spreading or drooping branches, forming a pyramidal crown. Grows naturally from Nova Scotia and Wisconsin to Georgia and Alabama. Foliage dark green and glossy. Cones, half an inch or more long. A beautiful tree and indispensable for park or landscape. Makes a grand hedge, either clipped to formal lines or untrimmed.

T. caroliniana. A rare tree; equally, if not more beautiful than the common Hemlock; quite hardy. Leaves are dark green and glossy. Cones an inch or more long, much larger than those of the Canadian Hemlock.





The Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Abelia

This is considered by many to be the grandest of all evergreen shrubs; it is attractive at any season of the year and may be used in mass plantings, trained into a hedge or developed into a beautiful specimen.

ABELIA grandiflora. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens. Has small, glossy foliage which stays on all Winter, and gracefully arching branches. Will bloom continuously from June till frost. The bloom is trumpet shaped, white, flushed with pink.

Azaleas

AZALEA, Japanese Evergreen. Hardy. A group of broad-leaved evergreens which are justly becoming more popular every year, and should certainly have a prominent place in every garden; splendid shrubs of most showy appearance and unrivalled in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom. They are low, bushy plants, rarely growing more than two feet high, with small, shiny leaves. They flower very profusely during May and June, combining a great variety of color.

A. amoena (Hardy Evergreen Azalea). A low, bushy shrub with small, green leaves which change in Winter to a rich bronze or coppery brown. Native of China and Japan. In Spring the whole plant is covered by a wealth of claret-purple flowers which continue to open for a period of two or three weeks.

A. benigiri. Evergreen leaves rather narrow and slightly concave; compact habit. Flowers deep bright red almost scarlet.

A. hinodegiri. An extremely hardy sort growing about 2½ feet high and producing great masses of very bright, fiery red, single flowers. Very desirable on account of its brilliant color.



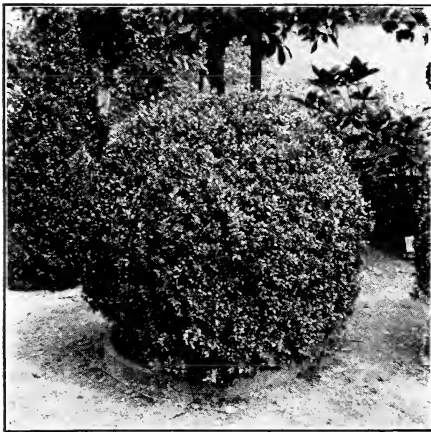
Japanese Azalea.

Andromeda

Graceful and desirable shrubs with brilliant evergreen foliage and showy flowers. They thrive in moist, porous soils, especially those containing leaf-mould or woods earth.

ANDROMEDA catesbaei (Drooping Andromeda). Graceful arching branches of dark shiny green leaves. Profuse, showy white sprays in Spring. Mass for naturalistic effect in shady position. Grows sometimes to 6 feet in height.

A. floribunda (Mountain Andromeda). A low spreading, graceful shrub, with dark green shiny leaves and small, white flowers in racemes in early Spring. 2 to 6 feet.



Boxwood may be trimmed to any shape—Always Green.



Abelia Grandiflora—one of the best of the flowering evergreens.

LOUISVILLE NURSERIES



Buxus - Boxwood

BUXUS sempervirens. The well known Boxwood which is so essential for formal plantings. We can furnish this variety in bush or in globe shape.

B. sempervirens, Globe Shape. Closely clipped, symmetrical specimens of globular outline, suitable for formal effect or vases.

B. sempervirens, Pyramids. Specimens trained to regular shape.

B. suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). A dwarf, small-leaved Boxwood, which is used extensively for formal borders.

Cotoneaster

COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). Dwarf shrub with horizontal or trailing branches; in Winter is covered with brilliant red berries and bronze foliage.

C. microphylla. A low-growing, prostrate shrub; dark green leaves; red fruit. Evergreen.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS Bungeanus (Boxleaf Euonymus). One of the best and certainly the hardest of all the Japanese Euonymus. Foliage dark green and glossy in Summer, turning brown and red in the Fall, bearing an abundance of Bittersweet-like berries, which hang on almost all Winter. Not entirely evergreen. Grows to 15 feet in height.

Ilex - Holly

ILEX crenata (Japanese Holly). Dense and compact; can be clipped as hedge; foliage small, oval, green and smooth. If allowed to grow will reach a height of 20 to 40 feet.

I. opaca (American Holly). A slow growing tree having short spreading branches with large, shining, thorny leaves, bright red berries in Winter. Will attain 30 to 40 feet at maturity.



Mahonia has holly-like foliage and handsome yellow flowers in March.

Kalmia - Mountain Laurel

A beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with glossy, shiny leaves. In May and June the plants are almost entirely covered with white and pink dotted flowers. Does best in partial shade and in acid soil. 4 to 10 feet.

Magnolia

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet when full grown. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August.

M. glauca (Sweet or White Bay). A well known native tree, thriving best in low, deep soil. Considered one of the most beautiful of ornamental small trees. Flowers are pure white and very fragrant.

Mahonia

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape). A beautiful hardy low growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves. Produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In Winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color. 3 to 6 feet.

M. japonica. Broad, holly-like leaves with thorny rough edges. Produces yellow, bell-shaped flowers followed by purple berries. A beautiful plant for partial shade. 5 to 10 feet.

Pachysandra

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). A very desirable evergreen ground cover plant. Good for planting in evergreen beds or under trees where grass will not hold well.

Rhododendron

The Rhododendron is one of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens and should be planted wherever conditions permit.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron). One of the best of our native species. The flower is of a beautiful clear pink. Entirely hardy and fine for mass plantings. 6 feet.

R. catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). A native of the Carolina Mountains. Beautiful, dark green foliage, very free flowering. The trusses are of an exceedingly pretty bright reddish purple. 6 to 10 feet.



Rhododendrons are unexcelled for beauty of flower and foliage.



The Deciduous Trees

Acer - Maple

The Maples are one of the most popular and most widely used of all the deciduous trees. There is a type of Maple suited for most any demand, whether for shade or landscaping effect. They are in great demand for street and avenue planting and the Sugar or Rock Maple makes an unusually fine, symmetrical specimen for the lawn.

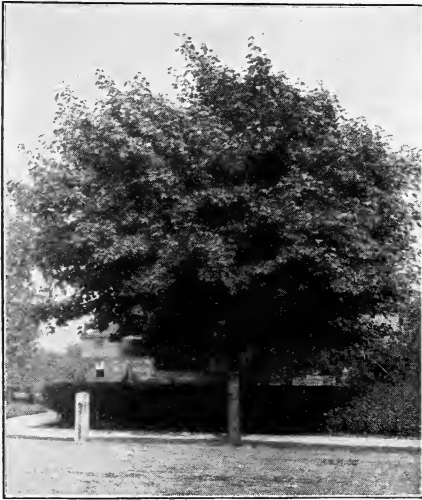
ACER dasycarpum or saccharinum (Silver or White Maple). A native species. A desirable, rapid-growing shade tree. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the finest park, street, shade or lawn trees in America; of rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, with large, handsome broad leaves of deep rich green which remain on the trees until late in the season.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Purple Maple). A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish green on the older leaves.

A. rubrum (Red Maple). One of our best native shade trees. The young shoots are covered in early Spring with a mass of small bright red flowers.

A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). Resembles in general appearance the Norway Maple, though more pyramidal in form, and a more rapid grower.



Norway Maple.

Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa speciosa
Cercis
Cornus florida
Cornus florida rubra
Koelreuteria paniculata
Liriodendron tulipifera
Magnolia acuminata
Oxydendrum arboreum
Pyrus Bechteli
Tilia

FOR RAPID GROWTH

Acer dasycarpum
Catalpa speciosa
Fraxinus americana
Magnolia acuminata
Populus fastigiata
Tilia americana
Ulmus americana

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR

Acer saccharum
Betula
Cornus
Fagus
Fraxinus americana
Liquidambar
Liriodendron
Quercus coccinea
Quercus palustris

FOR WINDBREAKS

Quercus coccinea
Quercus palustris

FOR TALL SCREENS

For this purpose shade trees of almost any variety may be used.

FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

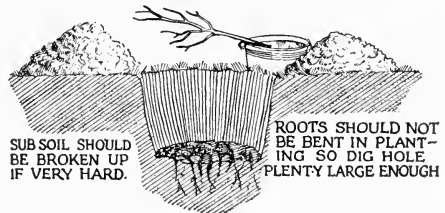
Acer platanoides
Platanus orientalis
Ginkgo

Aesculus - Horse-chestnut

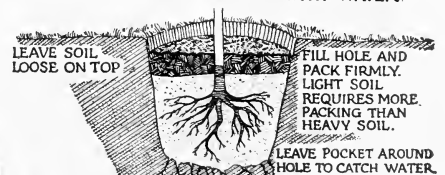
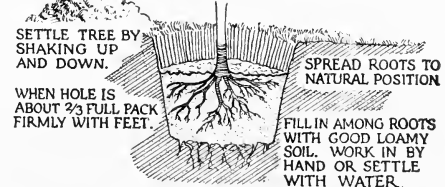
AESCULUS hippocastanum (European Horse-chestnut). Its large panicles of white flowers in May are its glory.

How to Plant a Tree

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.



SET TREE TRIFLE DEEPER THAN IT GREW IN NURSERY.



IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP

LOUISVILLE NURSERIES



Amygdalus - Flowering Peaches

Ornamental trees grown for their wealth of white, pink or red flowers. In growth similar to the cultivated peach tree.

AMYGDALUS albo plena. White-flowering Peach.
A. rosea plena. Pink-flowering Peach.

Aralia - Angelica Tree

ARALIA spinosa (Hercules' Club). A small tree or large shrub with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves often 3 to 4 feet long.

A. japonica. Tropical foliage, large clusters of yellowish white flowers in July and August.

Betula - Birch

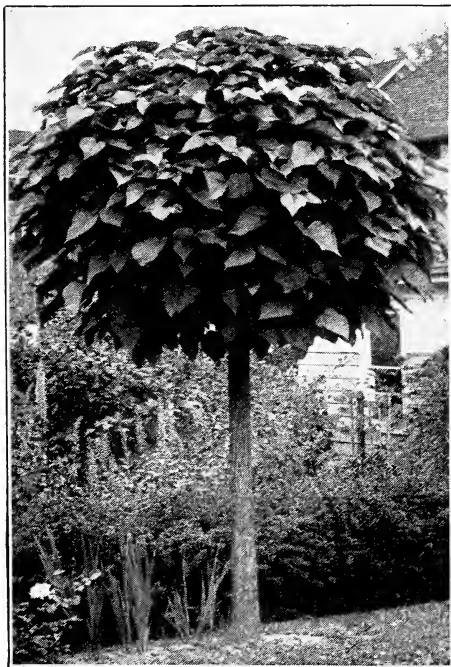
BETULA alba (European White Birch). A beautiful tree with white bark and, in age, spreading and pendulous branches.

B. alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A tall tree with gracefully pendulous branches and deeply cut foliage. Bark white when several years old.

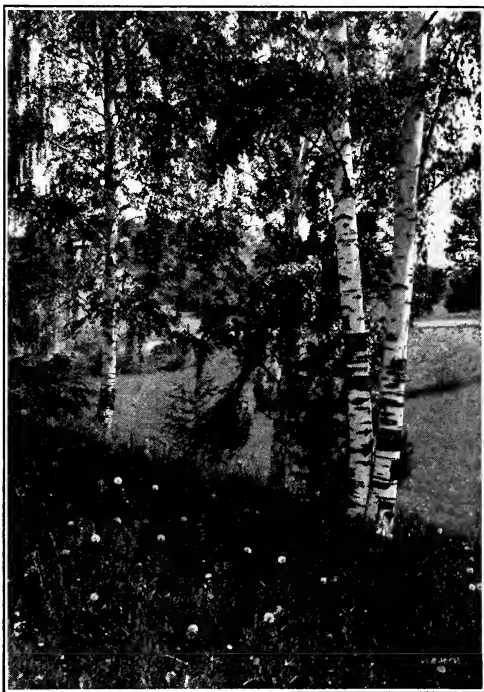
Catalpa - The Catalpas

CATALPA speciosa (Western Catalpa). A large or medium-sized tree of great hardiness. Flowers in May or June, borne in large, comparatively few-flowered panicles, white with yellow and purple spots, two inches or more broad.

C. bignonioides nana, Bungei (Round-headed Catalpa). A dense, round-headed bush, grafted high on a straight, upright stem. Very hardy and effective.



Catalpa Bungei.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.

Cercis - The Judas Trees

CERCIS canadensis (Redbud or Judas Tree). A small tree with a wealth of floral beauty. Leaves heart-shaped, deep rich green, fading with tones of bright, clear yellow. Flowers produced in early Spring, almost concealing the branches, borne in clusters of four to eight, of a beautiful rose-pink color.

C. chinensis japonica (Oriental Judas Tree). In cultivation, a shrub of great beauty. Native of China and Japan. Leaves heart-shaped, deep green and lustrous, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers in great profusion, in clusters of five to eight, rose-pink with a purple cast. Pods 3 to 4 inches long.

Chionanthus - Fringe Tree

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringe). A shrub or low tree, the stout branches forming an oblong, narrow head. Flowers appearing when the leaves are almost grown, white, in loose drooping panicles.

Cladrastis - Yellow-wood Tree

CLADRASTIS lutea (Yellow-wood). A fine spreading tree of medium height, with smooth, gray bark like the Beech and bright yellow wood. The white flowers, in long drooping clusters, resemble the bloom of the yellow Locust.

Cornus - The Dogwoods

CORNUS florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Similar to the red-flowering in habit of growth, though attaining larger proportions. When clothed in a mass of conspicuous white flowers in Spring it is, indeed, an object of beauty and should be included in every collection.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). One can hardly form an idea of the character of this strikingly beautiful flowering tree. The flowers, which appear early in May before the leaves, are of a deep rosy pink color, a decided improvement upon the preceding variety, and with the same freedom of flowering, producing a perfect drift of bloom.

ST. MATTHEWS, KENTUCKY



Bechtel's Crab—one of the finest flowering trees.

Crataegus - The Hawthorns

CRATAEGUS coccinea (Thicket Hawthorn). Single white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruits in October and November.

C. cordata (Washington Thorn). Brilliant Autumn foliage; white flowers, bright red fruit in Fall and Winter.

C. crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Small tree with bright red fruit in late Fall.

C. oxyacantha Pauli (Paul's English Hawthorn). With double bright scarlet flowers in May. Scarlet fruit.

Fagus - Beech

FAGUS americana (American Beech). Handsome symmetrical tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen and lawn or specimen. For high hedges when clipped.

Fraxinus - Ash

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash). A stately native tree with light green foliage. A rapid, very satisfactory grower.

Ginkgo - Maidenhair Tree

This strange species, the only representative of its genus, is of great antiquity. It is successfully cultivated in moist, loamy soil as far north as Michigan and parts of Canada.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*). (Maidenhair Tree). A tall and very hardy tree with horizontal branches. Native of China. Leaves deciduous, borne in fascicles of three, five or more; dull green, striate with many parallel veins. Fruit plum-like, about an inch in diameter. Very picturesque, its curious maidenhair-like leaves imparting a pleasing aspect.

Halesia - Snowdrop Tree

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver Bell). A most interesting and desirable shrub or tree, bearing pendant, bell-shaped flowers in May.

Koelreuteria

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Golden Rain Tree). An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat, spreading head, has large pinnate leaves, and in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers.

Liquidambar

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). One of our most ornamental trees, somewhat resembling the Sugar Maple.

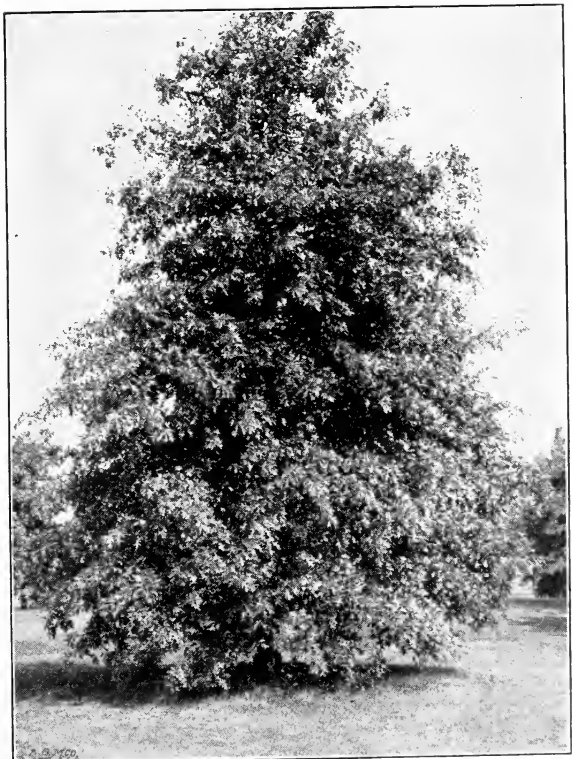
Liriodendron

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A popular native deciduous tree, belonging to the Magnolia family, sometimes attaining a height of 75 to 100 feet. Thrives in a variety of soils.

Magnolia

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A pyramidal tree with spreading or ascending branches. Leaves deciduous, oblong, bright green, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers expanding in May or June, greenish yellow.

M. Soulangiana. A low, spreading tree, covered early in the Spring before the leaves appear, with an abundance of large flowers, purple at base and white in upper half of the petals.



Pin Oak.



Malus - The Flowering Crab

This group of ornamental trees consists of probably the most wonderful of all flowering trees for American gardens. They will grow into low-headed small trees and with their wealth of red to pink and white flowers in Spring, followed by red or yellow fruits are especially adapted for lawn trees. Plant them wherever you can.

- MALUS atrosanguinea** (Carmine Crab). Flowers deep carmine. Fruit dark red.
M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). Flowers rose or rose-red. Fruit red.
M. ioensis Bechteli (Bechtel's Crab). The best of all. Double pink flowers like small roses; very fragrant.
M. niedzwetzkyana (Red Vein Crab). Flowers deep pink; wood and bark red.

Morus

MORUS alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.

Oxydendrum

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Sorrel Tree). A small tree with slender, spreading branches, forming a narrow crown. Leaves lanceolate, bright green, fading in Autumn with dazzling tones of scarlet. Flowers borne in panicles of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley flowers; pure white.

Paulownia

PAULOWNIA tomentosa (Empress Tree). A popular ornamental tree on account of its large, tropical-looking leaves and handsome, trumpet-shaped, violet flowers, borne in upright panicles.

Platanus

PLATANUS occidentalis (American Plane Tree; Sycamore). The well known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane; Buttonwood). A favorite tree for avenue and seashore planting, of large, spreading habit and rapid growth, attaining a height of 50 to 70 feet, and not affected by insects.

Populus - The Poplars

POPULUS Bolleana (Boll's Poplar). Rapid growth—fastigate form, olive-gray bark, foliage green above, silvery beneath.

P. nigra fastigiata var. italica (Lombardy Poplar). Its tall fastigate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid.



American Elm.

- P. monilifera** (Carolina or Cottonwood Poplar). We think this is the best Poplar for general use. It is good in almost any location, thriving at the seashore in poor, sandy soil. It forms a fine-shaped, spreading tree, with large, dark, glossy leaves, and for screens is unequalled.
P. Simoni fastigiata (Simon Poplar). A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower.

Prunus

- PRUNUS pendula** (Weeping Cherry). A beautiful weeping tree, the light pink flowers literally covering the branches, appearing when the leaves begin to unfold.
P. pissardi (Purple Plum). One of the best trees for color effect. The foliage is of a rich purple, the flowers pinkish and the fruit purplish red.
P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A small shrub with downy, broadly ovate and often 3-lobed leaves. Native of China. Flowers double, pink or rose color.
P. japonica rosea. An upright form of the double, rose-flowering Cherry from Japan. This is one of the most charming of small flowering trees, and is the variety which is so popular in Japan. Flowers are large and double, tinted with exquisite shades of rose and pink.

Quercus - Oak

- QUERCUS palustris** (Pin Oak). Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in Autumn. A splendid avenue tree.
Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Symmetrical and eminently fitting as a specimen tree, taking on the most gorgeous shades of brilliant scarlet in the Fall and holding its dried leaves during the Winter.

Robinia

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia). Strong growing shrub, compound foliage, rose colored flowers in May and June, showy in masses.

Salix - The Willows

- SALIX babylonica** (Weeping Willow). A large tree with slender pendant branches. Native of Asia. Leaves narrow, tapering to a long point, bright green, the margins serrate. A very picturesque tree, universally known and cultivated for several centuries in the Old World.
S. caprea (Goat or Pussy Willow). A small tree with upright or ascending branches. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves relatively large and broad, green and rugose above, whitened beneath. Catkins very numerous, appearing in early Spring before the leaves appear. Very handsome in flower and greatly esteemed by reason of its extreme earliness. Very many of us can associate sweet memories with the Pussy Willow.
S. Wisconsin (Weeping). Similar to Babylonian Willow, but hardier.

Sorbus

- SORBUS americana** (American Mountain Ash). Bold, handsome trees; leaflets are narrow and sharply toothed. Very large, bright red berries.
S. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Handsome round-headed tree, with graceful compound leaves, turning orange-red in Fall; attractive white flowers in May, followed by showy clusters of bright red berries.

Taxodium - Bald Cypress

TAXODIUM distichum (Bald Cypress of the South). The native Cypress of the South. Foliage soft green, light and feathery; in the Autumn the color is yellow and orange; does well in moist or dry soil; a magnificent deciduous tree, and for avenue or park effect is most pleasing. This tree is not sufficiently appreciated.

Tilia - Linden

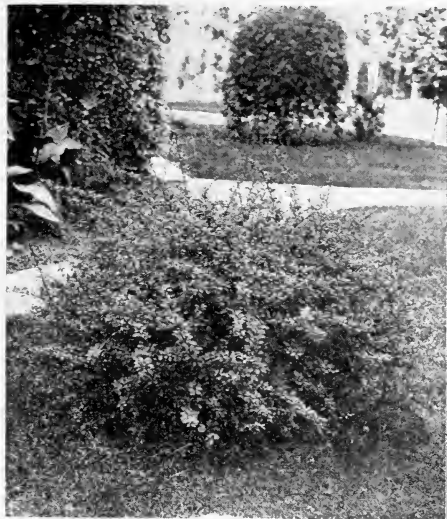
TILIA europaea (European Linden). Medium growth, eventual size very large, leaves smaller and darker than those of the American Linden, in great profusion, forming a dense shade.

Ulmus - Elm

- ULMUS americana** (American Elm). One of the finest street shade trees in the world; its gracefully spreading branches, assuming a graceful arching growth over driveways, afford abundant shade.
U. pumila (Dwarf Asiatic Elm). A comparatively recent introduction from China. Tree makes rapid growth and is far superior to *Ulmus americana*, as it stands drought and severe extremes of temperature. Very hardy and disease resistant.
U. Molinei (Moline Elm). Pyramidal in growth; somewhat like a Lombardy Poplar; older trees becoming more spreading.



The Deciduous Flowering Shrubs



Japanese Barberry.

Acanthopanax

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum (Five-Leaved Aralia). A graceful shrub, with arching, spiny branches and bright green, shining foliage. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes, and also valuable for hedges. Grows 5 to 10 feet high.

Aronia - The Chokeberries

ARONIA arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). A very ornamental shrub, usually attaining a height of 5 to 10 feet. Leaves bright green above, wooly beneath, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow, orange and red. Flowers white, disposed in profuse terminal clusters.

A. nigra (Black Chokeberry). Similar to the preceding species, except that the berries are black and the leaves quite smooth on the under surface. Very effective results may be obtained by planting small groups of each species sufficiently close to contrast the colors of the berries.

Azalea

AZALEA Kaempferi. Large, beautiful fire-red flowers. Absolutely hardy; grows tall and bushy.

A. Mollis. 18 to 24 inches. Good foliage; bears flowers in all shades of red, yellow and orange. Perfectly hardy, thrives in sunny positions anywhere.

Berberis - Barberrry

BERBERIS Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). More largely used than any other shrub, being absolutely hardy everywhere, growing in sun or shade, and especially valuable as a border for taller growing shrubs. Also used as a low growing hedge plant and for outlining walks or drives; foliage is very pretty and remains green until late Fall. The flowers are insignificant, but the red berries will hang on all Winter. 3 to 5 feet.

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea (New Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry). It is similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry which is so popular for mixing in the shrubbery border, as single specimens, or for planting in clumps on the lawn, as well as for foundation plantings and for hedges, but the foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red, similar to the richest red-leaved Japanese Maples. In this coloring it is unequaled by any other shrub and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type, which remain on the plant the entire Winter. All that is required to develop its brilliant coloring in all the seasons is that it be planted in full exposure to the sun.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush

BUDDLEIA Davidi (Veitch's Butterfly Bush). Sometimes called Summer Lilac. A late flowering shrub, blooming from July on to Fall. Grows about four feet and produces long sprays of violet-mauve flowers. 4 to 6 feet.

Callicarpa - The So-Called French Mulberries

CALLICARPA purpurea (Beauty Fruit). This is the hardiest species and the one most commonly cultivated. Leaves dark green, serrate above the middle, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pink, expanding in midsummer. Fruit violet-purple, produced in great profusion. Grows 3 to 6 feet in height.



Butterfly Bush Blooms.

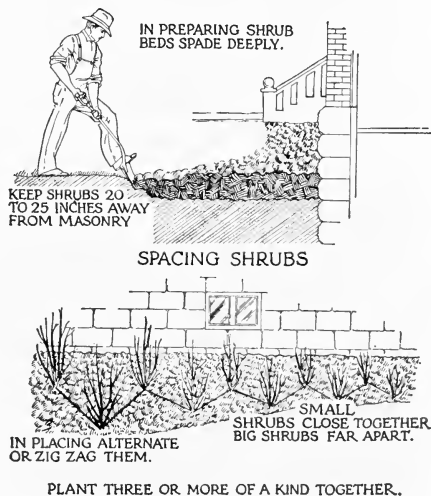
Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub

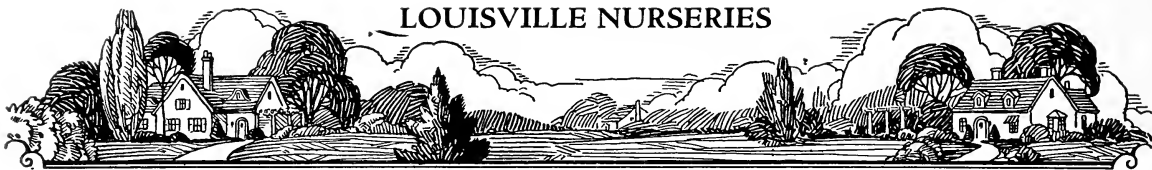
CALYCANTHUS floridus. The oddly formed, double flowers are a rare chocolate color and have a peculiar, agreeable odor. They are borne in the axils of the leaves all along the branches in June. 8 to 10 ft.

SHRUB PRUNING

A general rule to follow in pruning flowering shrubs is: Cut early blooming shrubs immediately after blooming. Those flowering midsummer or later, cut in early Spring.

How to Plant Shrubs





LOUISVILLE NURSERIES

Ceanothus

CEANOTHUS americanus (New Jersey Tea). A low, spreading shrub, usually about 2 feet tall. Leaves bright green, very strongly nerved. Flowers white, in dense clustered panicles, blossoming in midsummer. The great profusion of delicate foamlike flowers has won many admirers. Very hardy.

C. Glory of Versailles. One of the prettiest shrubs in our collection, forming a medium-sized compact bush with sky-blue, lilac-like flowers from June until frost. Should be given a somewhat sheltered position.

Clethra - Summer Sweet

CLETHRA alnifolia. A sturdy, compact shrub, usually attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet, widely distributed from Maine to Florida. Leaves dark green and lustrous, fading with yellow tones. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect or paniced racemes in July and August. A grand flowering shrub and worthy of a prominent place in any garden.

Comptonia - Sweet Fern

COMPTONIA asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). An attractive under-shrub, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with fernlike, scented foliage and brownish heads of imperfect flowers. Is useful to cover banks.

Cornus - Dogwood

CORNUS sibirica alba (Siberian Red Osier). An upright shrub with bright blood-red branches. Native of Siberia. Leaves dark green, pale beneath. 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers creamy white, in numerous small flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue or bluish white. Usually 6 to 10 feet tall. Very brilliant, especially in Spring when the bark is intensely colored.

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A large, dense shrub with handsome, glossy foliage, growing sometimes to 20 feet in height. Native of Europe. Flowers yellow, in small, dense heads, appearing before the leaves in early Spring. Fruit bright scarlet, very showy.

C. stolonifera flaviramea (Golden-Twigged Osier). A form of the above with yellow branches; grows usually about 8 feet high. Planted with the red-branched species, very effective and striking contrast may be secured. It is quite as hardy as the normal species.



The glowing scarlet blooms of Japan Quince.

Cydonia - Japan Quince

CYDONIA japonica. Very early in Spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small, quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy and dense, with protecting thorns, and attains a height of 3 to 6 feet at maturity.

Desmodium - Sweet Pea Shrub

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. Sometimes called "Sweet Pea Bush." It produces in July and August great masses of pea-shaped, rosy crimson flowers. Grows into a compact bush about three feet high and the same in breadth.

Deutzia

DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A small shrub, usually about two feet tall, with slender, often arching branches. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, 1 to 2 inches long, slightly rough on the upper surface. Flowers white in graceful nodding racemes in May and June. Very showy.

D. Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). A small shrub with spreading branches, usually about 3 feet tall; of garden origin. Leaves bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers white, in large clusters. Vigorous.

D. magnifica. A very handsome, new variety, with immense clusters of extremely large, very double, pure white flowers, well expanded, produced in the greatest profusion in June.

D. Pride of Rochester (Large-Flowered Deutzia). A vigorous form, growing 5 to 6 feet in height, with very large, double, white flowers in June and July. Valuable variety.

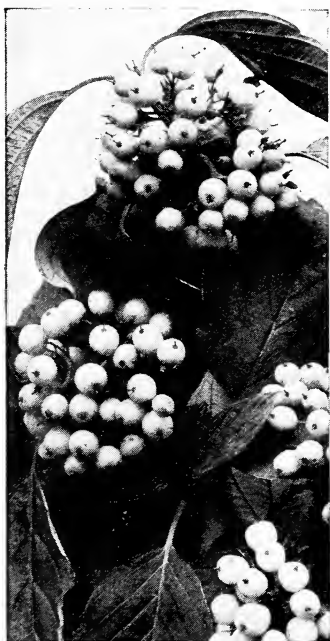
D. scabra rosea flore pleno (Double Pink Deutzia). Similar to the preceding, but with one or more of the outer rows of petals rosy purple, very showy.

Elaeagnus

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). A large shrub, sometimes forming a small tree up to 20 feet in height, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage; flowers yellow, followed by yellow fruit.



A Spray from Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.



Siberian Red Osier.



Hamamelis - Witch-hazel

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Common Witch-hazel). Fine for natural planting and is very interesting on account of its late bloom, which does not appear until late October and November. Sometimes attains 25 feet in height.

Hibiscus Syriacus - Althea; Rose of Sharon

HIBISCUS syriacus coelestris. Single; deep violet-blue, with darker center. A magnificent and distinct variety. Early and continuous bloomer. Dwarf. 6 to 12 feet. Flowers late Summer.

H. Duchesse de Brabant. Double, dark red; medium grower; late bloomer.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. Best double, pure white Althea introduced. Tall grower; late bloomer.

H. Lady Alice Stanley. A beautiful double pink.

H. totus albus. A very good single white.

Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snowball Hydrangea). This hardy American shrub is a fine addition to this class. The snow-white blooms are of largest size, the form of the panicle much like that of *Hydrangea Hortensia*. June and July. 5 to 10 feet.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Large-Flowered Hydrangea). Undoubtedly the most popular variety and one of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. August and September. 12 to 15 feet.

H. quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Hydrangea). A distinct and handsome shrub with spreading branches. Leaves large, deeply lobed, dark green above, whitened and downy beneath. Flowers disposed in large panicles, creamy white with numerous white or pinkish white rays. June. 5 to 6 feet.

Hypericum

HYPERICUM aureum (St. John's Wort). A good very free flowering shrub, with masses of lemon-yellow flowers from July to September.

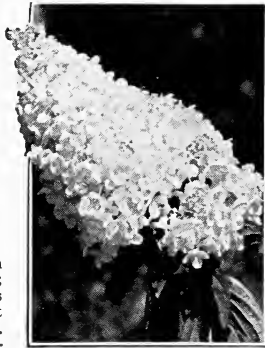
H. patulum var. Henryi. A new hardy St. John's Wort, growing 2½ to 4 feet, with masses of clear yellow flowers, produced in great profusion during July and August.



Forsythia blooms very early.

Elsholtzia

ELSHOLTZIA Stauntoni. From the Great Wall of China; blooms in August and has terminal and lateral erect racemes of rose-purple flowers. Very hardy; treated as a herbaceous plant; grows to 5 feet.



A Typical Hydrangea Paniculata Blossom.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Burning Bush). A handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall, with corky, winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green, fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A capital shrub for an isolated specimen plant, attracting attention wherever seen.

E. americanus (Strawberry Bush). An erect shrub with slender, green branches, 5 to 8 feet tall. Leaves broadly lanceolate, bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Fruit warty, rose color, with scarlet seed coats. Very showy.

E. europaeus (European Spindle-tree). A large, erect shrub or low tree, usually 10 to 15 feet tall. Native of Europe. Leaves broadly lanceolate, about 2 inches long, dark green. Flowers yellowish, in nodding clusters, expanding in Spring. Fruits lobed, rose-pink, the seeds invested with orange colored arils.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

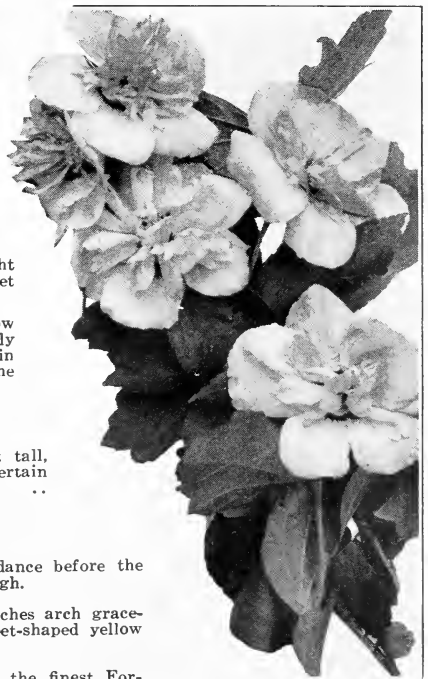
EXOCHORDA grandiflora. A hardy flowering shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, native of the mountainous districts of China and Japan. A certain and profuse bloomer in early Summer. ..

Forsythia - Golden Bell

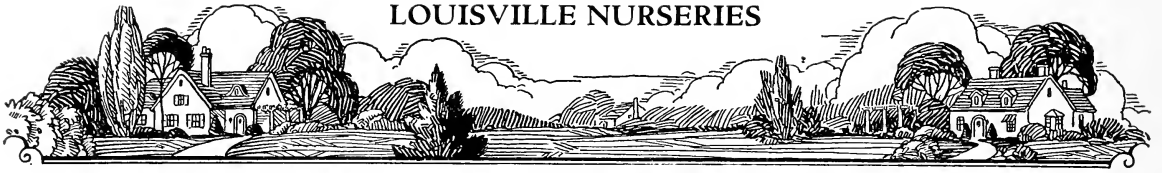
FORSYTHIA Fortunei. Bears golden yellow flowers in great abundance before the leaves expand in early Spring. Habit erect, growing 6 to 8 feet high.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). April. The long, willowy branches arch gracefully over to the ground and are covered to the tips with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

F. intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia). Acknowledged the finest Forsythia; much more profuse flowering than the original type, and several shades richer in its glorious deep yellow. Plants vigorous and compact.



Rose of Sharon.



Kerria - Globe Flower

KERRIA japonica (Japan Corchorus). A slender, green-branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

Kolkwitzia

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty Bush). A handsome new shrub from Korea, making long sprays of graceful foliage and completely buried in delicate pink flowers like tiny weigela blossoms, tinted with yellow in throat; one of the finest introductions to the shrub list; rapidly becoming very popular.

Lagerstroemia - Crape Myrtle

LAGERSTROEMIA indica. Small, dark green foliage, covered the latter half of the Summer with panicles of its peculiarly crinkled pink flowers. Not entirely hardy.

Lonicera - The Honeysuckles

LONICERA fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). Irregular spreading shrub, bearing in great profusion creamy white, fragrant flowers, very early in Spring. 5 to 6 feet.

L. tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A large shrub with numerous, upright or spreading branches. Leaves ovate, bright green, about 2 inches long. Flowers white or pink; borne in great profusion in late Spring. Fruit red or orange, ripening in Summer and persisting until Autumn. 8 to 10 feet.

L. Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A shrub with wide spreading branches 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves oval, dark green above, downy gray beneath, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers pure white, changing to yellow, freely produced in early Spring.

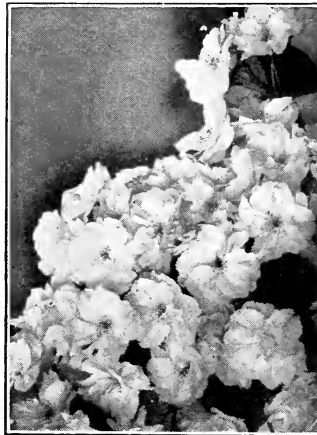
Philadelphus - Mock Orange

PHILADELPHUS, Avalanche. Flowers white, smaller than those of *P. coronarius*; round, possessing a sweet odor, and produced abundantly. Dwarf.

P. Banniere. Extra large, snow-white flowers 2½ inches in diameter, with two or three rows of petals; erect, strong grower.



Philadelphus Coronarius.



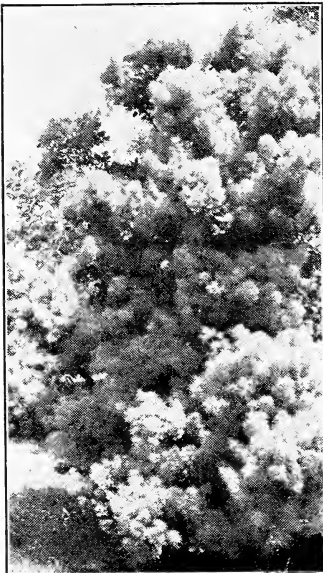
Flowering Almond.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Common Mock Orange). A hardy shrub with upright, often arching branches, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, bright green, 2 to 4 inches long. Flowers creamy white, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion in May and June. Very showy and desirable.

P. grandiflorus (Large-Flowered Mock Orange). A tall shrub with spreading, often arching branches, clothed with brown exfoliating bark. Leaves broadly lanceolate, bright green, 2 to 4 inches long. Flowers very large, pure white, very showy. 8 to 10 feet.

P. Lemoinei (Lemoine's Mock Orange). Not such a strong grower as some kinds, but very desirable because of its fragrant flowers.

P. virginal. One of the most beautiful of the Philadelphus. This variety produces large, double-crested flowers of pure white, which are sweetly scented. A tall and vigorous grower.



The Smoky Bloom of Rhus Cotinus.

Photinia

PHOTINIA villosa. This shrub is very conspicuous for the scarlet coloring of the foliage and afterwards for the numerous scarlet fruits which retain their color until midwinter. 10 to 15 feet.

Physocarpus - Ninebark

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus (Golden Ninebark). A vigorous shrub, bright yellow leaves. Splendid for producing bright effects. 8 to 10 feet.

Prunus

PRUNUS glabra (Flowering Almond). Pink and white varieties. 3 feet. The long shoots of these shrubs are full of double white and rose-like blossoms in early Spring.

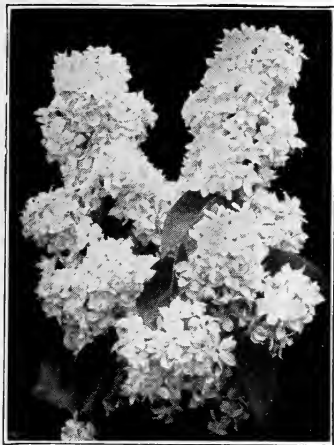
Rhamnus - Buckthorn

RHAMNUS frangula (Glossy Buckthorn). A handsome shrub with shiny foliage. Red fruit changing to black. 10 to 20 feet.

Rhodotypos - Kerria

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (White Kerria). A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with a long, slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late Spring. Berries retained throughout the Winter.

ST. MATTHEWS, KENTUCKY



Lilacs are justly popular.

Rhus

RHUS cotinus (Smoke-tree). A small tree or large shrub, 12 to 15 feet, with obovate leaves. Flowers pale purple, borne in loose panicles in June and July, the pedicels of which soon lengthen and become plumose, lending the smoky aspect which gave to the plant its common name.

Ribes - Flowering Currant

RIBES aureum (Flowering Currant). Beautiful yellow flowers, very fragrant early in Spring. Leaves are smooth and shiny. Fruit black. 4 to 6 feet.

Sambucus - The Elders

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea (Golden Elder). Leaves golden yellow, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets. Flowers white, in large pyramidal cymes, blossoming in late Spring. Berries red, very showy, ripening in early Summer. 8 to 15 feet.

Sorbaria - False Spirea

SORBARIA arborea (Tree Spirea). A very graceful, spreading, fernlike bush growing 15 to 20 feet tall, with immense panicles of creamy white flowers in July and August.

Syringa - The Lilacs

SYRINGA josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Sturdy, vigorous shrub with stout, upright branches reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Native of Hungary. Leaves broadly oblong, pointed at the apex, dark green and shining. Flowers violet, in long, narrow panicles in June.

S. persica (Persian Lilac). Graceful shrub, slender branches, grows 6 to 8 feet tall. Native of Persia. Leaves broadly lanceolate, rich green color. Flowers pale lilac, in broad panicles 3 to 4 inches long, opening in late Spring.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). Our common, well known purple lilac. Sometimes to 20 feet tall, and bearing in Spring its familiar panicles of fragrant blooms.

S. vulgaris alba (White Lilac). A white variety of the above.

NAMED HYBRID FRENCH LILACS

Charles X. Reddish purple; single.

Ludwig Spaeth. Purple-red; single.

Mme. Lemoine. White; double.

Marie Legraye. White; single.

President Grevy. Blue; double.

Rubra de Marley. Purplish red; single.

Senateur Volland. Rosy red; double.

Congo. Wine-red; single.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny rose; double.

Tamarix

TAMARIX hispida. Delicate, soft, pink sprays of flowers in July and August, a time when the shrubby border has few flowers.



Combination of Japanese Barberry with Spirea Van Houttei in planting is economical as well as serviceable and beautiful.

Stephanandra

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. A beautiful shrub with drooping or arching branches, usually 3 to 4 feet high. Native of Japan, grown chiefly for its handsome, graceful foliage.

Styrax - Snow Bell

STYRAX japonica. A shrub or small tree of elegant form and habit, bearing white, bell-shaped flowers all along the branches, and pendent on long pedicels. Blooms June and July. Very showy. 15 to 25 feet.

Symphoricarpos

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). A well known dwarf shrub of 1 to 3 feet, with small, pink flowers and large, white berries that hang on the plant the greater part of the Winter.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). A good shrub for embankments. Bears ropes of coral-red berries that remain on the branches nearly all Winter. 2 to 5 feet.



Viburnum - The Snowballs

VIBURNUM Carlesi. A new variety and as yet very scarce. Foliage is a clear green, borne densely on brown-barked branches. Flowers are a rosy pink changing to pure white, and borne in large clusters in May. Fragrant and extra fine. Grows about 4 feet high.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). A bushy shrub with upright branches, 10 to 15 feet tall. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green, with coarsely toothed borders fading with rich tones of purple and red. Flowers creamy white; May and June.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large shrub with scurfy branches, growing 10 to 15 feet tall. Leaves heart-shaped, wrinkled, dark green above, downy beneath. Flowers disposed in dense, flat-topped clusters, usually with seven showy white ray-flowers on the margins. Berries bright red, changing to almost black.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). A tall shrub with upright spreading branches. 8 to 12 feet tall. Leaves broadly ovate, 3-lobed, bright green. Flowers white, disposed in flat-topped clusters in late Spring and early Summer. Berries scarlet, persisting all Winter. Very showy.

V. opulus sterile (Snowball or Guelder Rose). A grand, hardy shrub with handsome, showy flowers produced in large, globular clusters. All of the flowers are sterile and radiant, and appear in numerous, compact balls in Spring. An old-time favorite and without doubt one of the best of flowering shrubs. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

V. tomentosum (Single-Flowered Japanese Snowball). A vigorous shrub with spreading branches, 6 to 8 feet tall, native of Japan. Leaves dark green with bronzy margins, broadly ovate in outline, very handsome. Flowers white, produced in flat-topped clusters in May.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A handsome shrub, showy flowers and beautiful foliage. Large, globose flower clusters are 3 to 4 inches across, borne in May. 6 to 8 feet.



Blossom of the Snowball.



Flower Spray of Weigela Candida.

Vitex

VITEX agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). Leaves compound, consisting of 5 to 7 narrow leaflets, dark green above, grayish downy beneath, with a strong aromatic odor when bruised. Flowers lilac or violet-purple.

Weigela - Diervilla

WEIGELA candida (Snow Weigela). June. Ivory white flowers almost cover the graceful arching branches.

W. Eva Rathke. A popular new kind of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine-red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts.

W. rosea (Rose Colored Weigela). An elegant shrub, with fine rose colored flowers.

Zanthorhiza

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root or Brock-feather). An attractive shrub, usually 1 to 2 feet tall, with bright yellow wood and roots. Leaves compound, consisting of about five deeply incised or lobed, bright lustrous green leaflets. Flowers brownish purple in April.

Helpful Hints in Selecting Shrubs for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

Berberis Thunbergi
Cydonia japonica
Deutzia gracilis
Hibiscus
Ligustrum
Lonicera
Rhamnus
Spirea Van Houttei
Syringa

FOR SCREEN OR BORDER

Almost any tall-growing shrub in the list.

FOR WET OR MOIST PLACES

Cephalanthus occidentalis
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus (Bush Types)
Hamamelis virginiana
Spirea Billiardi
Viburnum dentatum

FOR PARTIALLY SHADED PLACES

Berberis Thunbergi
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus
Forsythia
Hamamelis virginiana
Hydrangea arborescens
Ligustrum
Lonicera
Philadelphus
Rhodotypos kerrioides

Symphoricarpos
Viburnums

SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE TWIGS OR BARK

Cornus sibirica
Euonymus alatus
Lonicera fragrantissima
Forsythia viridissima

FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Berberis Thunbergi
Deutzia
Diervilla—Weigela
Hydrangeas
Ligustrum ibota and Regelianum
Lonicera tatarica
Philadelphus
Spirea
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Viburnum Carlesi
Viburnum plicatum
Viburnum tomentosum

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR

Berberis Thunbergi
Berberis atropurpurea
Euonymus alatus
Ligustrum ibota and Regelianum
Rhus
Viburnums
FOR DRY PLACES
Berberis Thunbergi
Forsythia

Ligustrum
Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera Morrowi
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Symphoricarpos
Tamarix
Viburnum lantana

FOR SHADY BANKS

Forsythia suspensa
Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera Morrowi
Symphoricarpos

FOR WINTER EFFECT

Shrubs with Attractive Fruits

Berberis Thunbergi
Ligustrum ibota
Lonicera Morrowi
Lonicera tatarica
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Symphoricarpos

FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

Berberis Thunbergi
Ligustrum
Lonicera Morrowi
Symphoricarpos

WITH FRUITS WHICH ATTRACT BIRDS

Cornus
Lonicera
Rhus
Symphoricarpos
Viburnums



Climbers and Trailers

Ampelopsis

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). High-climbing vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves compound, consisting of five bright green, toothed leaflets, fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and scarlet. Berries blue, produced in ample panicles.

A. Veitchi (Japanese or Boston Ivy). Graceful vine closely clinging to walls by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves three-lobed, or often with three distinct leaflets, glossy green, coloring brilliantly in Autumn. Berries blue.

Aristolochia - Dutchman's Pipe

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon. A vigorous and rapid-growing climber. Its flowers are of little value compared to its light leaves, which are of very large size, and retain their color from early Spring to late Fall.

Celastrus

The Bittersweet Vines

CELASTRUS scandens (American Bittersweet). High climbing vine with broadly lanceolate, bright green leaves. Capsules orange-yellow, crimson arils, persisting throughout Winter.

Clematis

The Clematis Vines

CLEMATIS paniculata (Japanese Clematis). A vigorous, hardy climber, long stems, adapted for covering porches, arbors or trellis work, or training against walls or side of buildings. Leaves compound, consisting of several bright green leaflets which persist until early Winter. Covered in September with masses of white flowers.

C. Henryi. A purple-white variety with a very large bloom.

C. Jackmani. The well known beautiful purple Clematis.

C. Mad. Ed. Andre. A Clematis with large, bright red flowers.

Euonymus

Graceful climbing vine with small, rich green persistent foliage. Fruits pink, cells separating and exposing scarlet arils which cover the seeds.

EUONYMUS vegetus (Big-Leaf Winter Creeper). This variety has broad, shining leaves and handsome fruits. Most desirable variety for covering walls and rocky places and rock garden.

E. Carrieri (Glossy Winter Creeper). A strong grower, making a very bushy, symmetrical plant; foliage glossy light green.

E. radicans. A dense growing trailing vine; clings to stone or wood; leaves dark green with white veins. Does best in partial shade.

Hedera

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). Invaluable evergreen variety, used for covering walls.

Jasminum

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Naked-Flowering Jasmine). Branchlets green and four-angled, bearing pretty yellow flowers before the little hairy leaves appear in March.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

LONICERA japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). Rampant evergreen climber with stems 10 to 15 feet long. Leaves ovate, dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. Flowers white, changing to yellow, fragrant, borne in profusion in Summer; occasionally in Autumn.

L. sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). Not as rampant a grower as the Japanese variety. With scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers all Summer.



Ampelopsis Veitchi.



Clematis Paniculata.



Lonicera Japonica.

LOUISVILLE NURSERIES



Wisteria Sinensis.

Lycium

LYCIUM chinense (Matrimony Vine). A bushy vine particularly useful to trail over banks. Lavender flowers precede abundant red berries.

Polygonum

POLYGONUM Auberti (Silver Lace Vine). A splendid hardy climber, of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 or more feet, producing during Summer and Fall great foamy sprays of white flowers.

Pueraria

PUERARIA Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). Most rapid growing vine in existence. Where screen is desired it can be secured quickly with this vine. Grows 50 feet a season, but dies to the ground in Winter.

Wisteria

WISTERIA sinensis. A vigorous vine, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May. Very hardy and beautiful climber. Unsurpassed.

W. sinensis alba (White-Flowering Wisteria). The same as preceding, but with white flowers.



Polygonum Auberti.

Hedge Plants

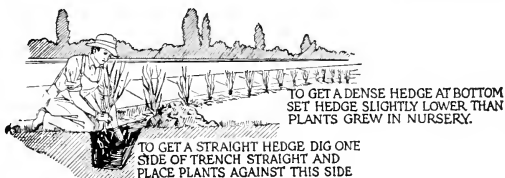
With a hedge comes a touch of privacy that makes a home really yours. How much more pleasing is a living, compact green hedge than a rigid, mechanical wooden or metal fence.

A hedge is permanent, for once planted only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It grows more beautiful each year. The first cost is its only cost, while each year's growth adds actual money value to your property and will more than repay your efforts.



California Privet Hedge.

How to Plant a Neat Hedge



Ligustrum - Privet

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amoor River Privet). A large shrub with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous.

L. ibota (Ibota Privet). A large shrub with graceful arching branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves dark green and lustrous.

L. ibota Regelianum (Regel's Privet). A form of the last with spreading, often horizontal branches. It is a smaller plant and much more dense in habit.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). A large shrub of compact, upright habit. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green and glossy, broad and firm, about 2 inches long. Flowers white, in dense, upright panicles 2 to 3 inches long. This is the most popular hedge plant.

Any of the following varieties of plants are admirably adapted for hedge purposes:

American Arbor-Vitae
Norway Spruce
Hemlock
Acanthepanax pentaphyllum
Barberry Thunbergi
Cydonia japonica

Hibiscus or Althea
Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera Morrowi
Spirea Van Houttei
Lilac



The Herbaceous Perennials

Achillea - Milfoil

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil). July to October. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Effective on edge of shrubbery or in border.

A. eupatorium (syn. *filipendulina*). 3 to 4 feet. Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers; finely cut foliage. Blooms all Summer.

A. ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all Summer. Prized for cutting. 2 feet.

Agrostemma - Rose Campion

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion). Stout, erect-growing plants with silvery foliage, contrasting well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July. 2½ to 3 feet.

Alyssum

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Gold-entuit). Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. An excellent plant for the rocky or front of borders. 1 foot.



Alyssum Saxatile Compactum.

Amaryllis

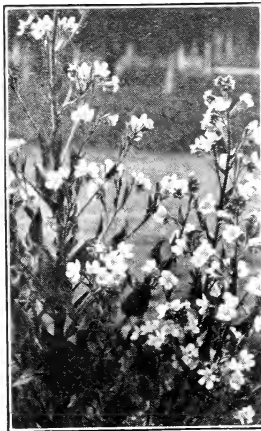
AMARYLLIS Halli. An Amaryllis with a unique blooming habit and it is the only fragrant variety. In Spring it throws up many long, narrow leaves which die down in June. In July it sends up several flower stalks two feet tall, bearing clusters of fragrant lavender-pink blossoms.

Anchusa - Bugloss

ANCHUSA, Dropmore Variety. Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers, flowering all Summer. Rough, broad foliage. 5 to 6 feet.

Anthemis Marguerite

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all Summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil. 2 to 3 feet.



Anchusa.

Anemone

Plants that will thrive in sun or shade with beautiful roselike flowers from August until frost. Fine for cutting.

ANEMONE japonica rosea (Pink Anemone). Single; pink.

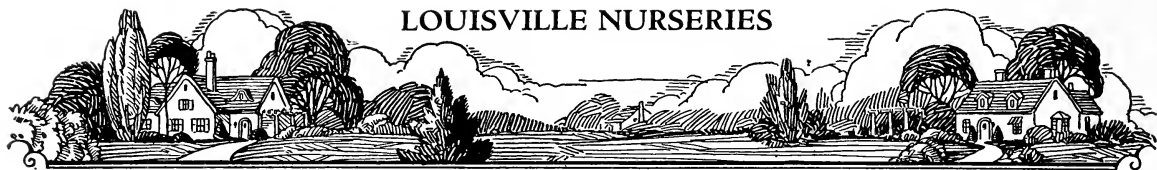
A. japonica, Whirlwind. Semi-double; white. 2 to 3 feet.



Achillea Ptarmica, The Pearl.



Such a flower-bordered walk as this offers many delights to the owner from early Spring to Winter. A long succession of vari-colored bloom all through the growing year.



Aquilegia - Columbine

AQUILEGIA caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Stems 12 to 18 inches tall, either simple or branched, bearing several large flowers about 2 inches across, variously tinted with blue and light yellow.

A. Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. There is not a better mixture in the world than that grown by Mrs. Scott Elliott, who has taken the highest awards at all the European exhibitions. Wonderful colors with very long-spurred flowers. Our stock is from seed from this source, absolutely true strain.

Arabis - Rock or Wall Cress

ARABIS alpina. One of the most desirable, early Spring flowering plants for edging or rockwork, forming a dense carpet completely covered with pure white flowers.

Asclepias - Butterfly Weed

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Very showy native plants, about 2½ feet high, producing their flowers of brilliant orange-scarlet during July and August.

Hardy Aster

ASTER Erica. A beautiful clear pink; large, double flowers.

A. Elta (New). Double flowers of pale lilac. Very handsome shade.

A. Joan Vaughan. Large, semi-double flowers of deepest blue.

A. Mauve Cushion. Distinct species which has attracted much attention by its unique habit of growth. Its floriferousness and lateness in flowering.

A. Mrs. Raynor. The deepest red of all Asters.

A. Novi-belgi Climax. One of the best and showiest, with large, pyramidal spikes of large, light lavender-blue flowers. Very free.



Hardy Asters, Mauve Cushion.



Aquilegia—Columbine.

A. Novae-angeliae roseum superbum. This is by far the best Aster we have ever seen. Color almost red and a profuse bloomer.

A. tataricus. One of the tallest and latest flowering Asters. Bluish violet.

Aubretia

AUBRETIA deltoidea. 3 to 4 inches. Small, showy, purple flowers in April and May; silvery foliage. Fine for rockeries and border.

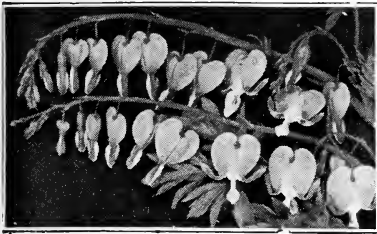
Baptisia - False Indigo

BAPTISIA australis. Strong plant, about 2 feet high, suitable for border or wild garden; dark green, deeply cut foliage, spikes of dark blue flowers in June and July.



Children learn to love flowers if given an opportunity to watch them grow and to help care for them. No child should be deprived of the joy of a garden no matter how humble the home.

ST. MATTHEWS, KENTUCKY



Bleeding Heart—Pink and White.

Bocconia - Plume Poppy

BOCCONIA cordata. A noble hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower, and adapted for planting in the shrubby borders, center of beds, and in bold groups in any position. 6 to 8 feet.

Campanula - Canterbury Bells

CAMPANULA, Single. An old-fashioned plant, a biennial, so satisfactory one can not do without it. The blue, pink, and white blossoms come in the early Summer and make a beautiful display. Height 2 feet.

Caryopteris -

Bluebeard

CARYOPTERIS incana (Blue Spirea). A handsome, hardy perennial; grows about 3 feet high and produces rich lavender-blue flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches from early September until frost.

Cerastium

CERASTIUM argenteum. 6 to 8 inches. Silvery gray foliage; white flowers; creeping; suitable for rockeries.

Centaurea - Cornflower

CENTAUREA montana. Bright blue flowers; blooms the entire Summer. Valuable for front of a border, as it grows about a foot high.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy

CHRYSANthemum, Diana. White. **CHRYSANthemum, Snowclad.** Pure white.
C. Eva. Rosy pink. **C. Indian.** Brownish red. **C. Mahogany.** Very dark red.
C. Little Bob. Bronze; button. **C. Yellow.**

Chrysanthemum Maximum - Shasta Daisy

CHRYSANthemum, Alaska. A new variety of exceedingly large bloom, which is held well above the foliage. 18 inches.

Coreopsis

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow; of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. Bloom all Summer. 1 to 2 feet.

Delphinium - Hardy Larkspur

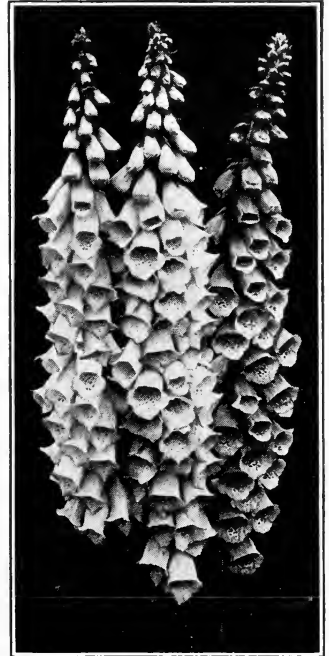
DELPHINIUM Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. 3 to 4 feet.

D. Bellamosa. Similar in every way to the preceding. Flowers are of a rich dark blue.

D. English or Gold Medal Hybrids. Extra choice seedlings. The seed from which we grow our stock of these is procured from the best European specialists and produces the finest spikes of bloom, over 6 feet with double and single flowers in all shades from the deepest indigo to the palest silvery blue, many possessing shades of pink and white.



Larkspur—Tall spikes. All shades of blue to white. June to September.



Digitalis.

DELPHINIUM chinense. Very pretty dwarf variety, with fine feathery foliage and intense, gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. June to August. 2 feet.

Dianthus Plumaris - Grass Pinks

Pink, purplish and white, fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome glaucous green foliage. For border or rock garden. It will bloom continuously if flowers are cut off when they begin to fade.

Dianthus Barbatus - Sweet William

The Sweet William is a fine old plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are very lasting and fine for cutting. June and July. 1½ to 2 feet.

Dicentra - Bleeding Heart

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower). An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing, and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade.

Digitalis - Foxglove

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora (Gloxinia-Flowered). A beautiful strain of finely-spotted varieties, blooming in June and July. 3 to 4 feet.

Echinacea

ECHINACEA purpurea (Purple Coneflower). Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 2 to 3 feet.



LOUISVILLE NURSERIES

Echinops

ECHINOPS ritro. 4 feet. Handsome, thistle-like foliage and large, globular heads of blue flowers.

Ferns - Hardy Varieties

FERN cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Erect fronds, drooping at tips, with bright cinnamon colored spores at end of fronds; a very conspicuous variety.

F. Dicksonia punctilobula (Dennstaedtia punctilobula). Hay-scented or Gossamer Fern. Grows well in either sun or shade. 18 to 24 inches. Very erect with broad fronds, of a soft, woolly texture.

F. Regalis (The Royal Fern). Wonderful in damp, marshy places, where its yellowish green foliage and golden stems make very striking subjects.

F. struthiopteris germanica (The Ostrich Fern). A very graceful species with finely cut pinnules, growing 2 to 3 feet high.

Funkia - Plantain Lily

FUNKIA coerulea. Broad, green leaves; blue flowers in June.

F. subcordata grandiflora. Very large, pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in August and September.

F. variagata. Variegated foliage; blue flowers. Beautiful edging plant.

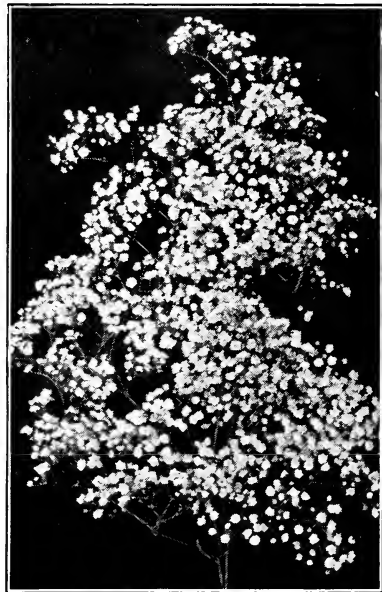


Gaillardia.

Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Will thrive in the hottest and sunniest part of the garden, bearing a profusion of yellow and brown, daisy-like flowers of large size, and blooming from June to November.

G. partola. A much improved variety with flowers of exceptional size and substance; brilliantly colored.



Gypsophila—Baby's Breath.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

GRASSES, eulalia gracillima univittata (Japan Rush). Of graceful habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery midrib. 6 to 7 feet.

G. eulalia japonica variegata. A very ornamental variety; long, narrow leaves, striped green, white and often pink or yellow. Flower stalks from 4 to 6 feet.

G. eulalia japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 6 to 10 feet.

Gypsophila

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). A diffusely branched herb with stiff stems 2 to 3 feet tall, producing numerous small, white flowers in Summer.

G. paniculata flore pleno. A light and graceful cut flower, compatible with all others, no matter of what shape or color; masses of minute, double white flowers.

G. Bristol Fairy. This is a highly improved form of the *G. paniculata*. The flowers are large, double, with a clearness

of color lacking in the old type, and graceful, delicate and misty flowers.

Heliopsis

HELIOPSIS pitcheriana. A desirable variety. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, very thick texture and a useful cut flower. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

HEMEROCALLIS flava (Lemon Lily). Stems 2 to 3 feet tall, longer than the numerous, gracefully arching leaves. Flowers fragrant, clear yellow, very freely produced in early Summer.

H. Thunbergi. The latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers throughout July. 4 feet.

Heuchera - Coralbells

HEUCHERA brizoides. We have thoroughly tested this new Heuchera and find it one of the most desirable hardy plants introduced in many years. It has the same foliage and habit as *Heuchera sanguinea*, but the color is not so brilliant, though five or six times as many flowers are produced. Blooms in May.



Hemerocallis Flava—Lemon Lily.



Double Hollyhocks.

Hibiscus - Mallow

HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white. Midsummer blooming.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way when mingled among the shrubs in the background of the hardy border or in specimen clumps. Universal favorite everywhere. We have strong, one-year plants in all colors. Blooms all Summer.

Iberis

IBERIS sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with heads of white flowers. 6 to 10 inches.

German Iris

A. E. KUNDERD. S. yellow-bronze tinged with magenta. F. magenta-red tinged with bronze.

ALBERT VICTOR. S. soft blue. F. rich purple. Strong grower; fine flower.

ALCAZAR. S. mauve. F. deep purplish red. A strong suffusion of yellow gives the whole flower a bronzy look. Of the largest size. Tall and fine.

ARCHEVEQUE. A richly colored Iris, fine in clump or mass. S. violet. F. velvety deep violet-purple. Neither large nor tall, but a general favorite on account of its fine coloring.

BARTON HARRINGTON. S. bright golden yellow. F. brown tinged with red, bordered bright golden yellow. Fragrant.

BLUE JAY. An Iris giving a splendid blue effect in mass. Individual flowers of rather small size. S. and F. a deep shade of clear violet-blue.

CRIMSON KING. Large flowers of a deep rich purple.

DARIUS (vari.). 26 inches. Lemon-yellow. F. amethyst with deep veining and yellow edge.

DR. ANDRIST. S. bronze-yellow. F. velvety plush of maroon-red.

DR. BERNICE. S. coppery bronze. F. velvety crimson, large flowers.

ELDORADO. S. yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope. F. bright purple, shaded bronze.

FAIRY. S. and F. white narrowly margined pale blue.

JUNIATA. S. and F. yellow, deeper than Dalmatica. Larger than Dalmatica. Large, fragrant flowers. Tallest of bearded Iris with unusually long, drooping foliage.

KOCHI. Flowers a deep blackish purple.

LOHENGRIN. S. and F. soft cattleya rose, orange beard.

LORELEY. Breast of wild canary. F. creamy white with purple reticulations.

MISS E. EARDLEY (vari.). 24 inches. S. clear yellow. F. rich madder-red with yellow edge.

MRS. H. DARWIN (Amoenal). 24 inches. S. and F. satiny white with a little purple reticulation at the claw.

MME. CHEREAU (Plicata). 28 inches. S. lavender-pink, mottled all over, creamy white center, deep lavender border.

MRS. J. S. BRAND. S. pink-bronze edged with light yellow. F. mahogany-red.

MONSIGNOR. S. violet. F. heavily veined deep purple.

NIBELUNGEN (vari.). S. and F. yellow-fawn color with violet-fawn margin.

NOKOMIS (Amoenal). S. pale lavender-white. F. velvety dark violet-blue bordered white.

PALLIDA DALMATICA. S. delicate lavender shaded blue.

PARC DE NEUILLY. Large flowers of rich deep purple.

PARISIANA. S. thickly netted purple on white ground. F. creamy white margined purple.

PAULINE. Fine large flowers of pansy-violet.

PERFECTION. S. light lavender-violet. F. very deep velvety blue-purple.

PROSPER LAUGIER. Flowers of strongly bronzed and crimson-purple.

QUAKER LADY. S. smoky lavender. F. blue and old gold.

QUEEN OF MAY. S. and F. lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink.

REV. WUERTELE. S. purple-bronze. F. rich velvety royal purple.

ROSE UNIQUE. An early deep pink.

RUTH BRAND. S. violet-blue. F. deeper shade of same. Yellow beard.

SANS SOUCI. S. and F. fine yellow, gold and mahogany.

SHREWSBURY. S. rosy bronze. F. violet-purple, with lighter shading.

TROJANA. Pale standards; very long, rich purple-blue falls.

W. J. FRYER. S. dull gold. F. deep red-purple.

WALHALLA. S. soft lavender-blue. F. heavily veined with darker shade.

WILLIAMSON SEEDLINGS. S. and F. bright canary-yellow.

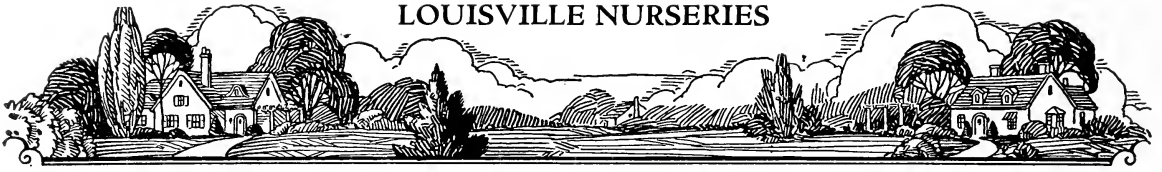
Siberian Iris

SNOW QUEEN. An exquisite new, hardy Iris. The flowers are of a snowy whiteness, large and well formed, produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful. A gem for flower border or waterside.

SUPERBA. Large violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage. Fine border plant and a grand subject for planting near water, where it blooms profusely.



German Iris—Tall Spikes of Many Colored Blooms.



Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. They are quite distinct from those of all other varieties and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. Blooms in late June and July.

IRIS KAEMPFERI. This well known beautiful Iris of Japan displays a great variety of colors, the chief of which are white, maroon, dark blue, and violet.

ASPASIE. Double beautiful dark violet.

EUME. Very dark violet.

GOLD BOUND. White, with gold banded center; double.

HERCULE. Double clear lilac-blue.

IPHIGENIE. Double beautiful deep Chinese lilac.

KUMAFUNFIE. Purple overlaid with navy-blue, large yellow blotches.

GURO KUMO. Purple overlaid with dark blue, yellow blotches.

MELPOMENE. Double soft blue, distinctly veined with dark blue.

PATROCLE. Dark, reddish violet.

PEACOCK. Violet-purple veined white.

PYRAMID. Indigo-blue, veined white.

REINE DES BULGARES. Lilac-blue veined white.

STELLA. Three violet petals veined white.

UCHEU. Bright blue, golden center.

ZAMA-NO-MORI. Lavender, orange blotches.

IRIS CRISTATA (Crested Dwarf Iris).

A tiny native species growing from 4 to 6 inches high with delicate, richly marked pale lilac flowers, blooms late in May and June; fine for the rockery or edge of border.

Lathyrus

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Pea). A rampant plant with long winged stems and tendrill-bearing, glaucous green leaves. Native of Europe. Flowers varying from white to various shades of rose and purple, large and very showy, borne in clusters on slender stems.

Liatis

LIATRIS pcynostachya. 3 to 4 feet. A most striking and desirable plant with great rocket-like spikes of purple flowers. July to October.

Lily-of-the-Valley

CONVALLARIA majalis. An old, well known plant with sprays of drooping white, waxlike, fragrant bells and thriving in shady nooks and corners, completely covering the ground. We offer extra heavy, large clumps for immediate effect. Blooms in early Spring.



Lathyrus.



Oriental Poppy—Very large and of most brilliant coloring.

Lilium - The Lilies

LILIUM candidum (Madonna Lily).

This is the old-fashioned Madonna, Easter or Annunciation Lily. It is one of the hardiest of Lilies and should be freely planted in every garden.

L. regale (Royal Lily). White, hardy, fragrant. Large, beautiful. Finest novelty. July.

L. speciosum, Melpomene. A Japanese Lily of great beauty and always satisfactory. A deep pink, spotted with brown towards the center of the flowers. August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). 3 to 8 feet. Flowers with dark purple spots, inside of bright orange. The finest and most used American Lily for massing among shrubbery. Often more than forty large flowers on a stem. July.

L. tigrinum splendens (Improved tiger Lily). A much improved variety of our common Tiger Lily.

Linum - Flax

LINUM perenne. A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing 2 feet high, with light, graceful foliage and large blue flowers all Summer.

Lupinus

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Beautiful plants with handsome leaves and deep blue pea-shaped flowers in bold spikes. June to September.

Matricaria - Feverfew

MATRICARIA, Little Gem. A most useful Summer cut flower; with large, double, white flowers. June until October. 12 to 15 inches high.

Monarda - Oswego Tea

MONARDA didyma. Next to the scarlet Lobelia, the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of woods. Should be planted against dark background. Blooms June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

Myosotis - Forget-Me-Not

MYOSOTIS palustris. A well known favorite, suitable for edges or the rockery in any position; also thriving in damp situations. Blooms all season.

Nepeta - Ground Ivy; Catnip; Catmint

NEPETA mussini. An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.



Regal Lilies.



Baroness Schroeder.

PHLOX—Continued.

MISS LINGARD. The best in cultivation. Immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June and October. Splendid foliage and habit.

MRS. JENKINS. White; immense panicles; free bloomer.

PANTHEON. Clear, deep carmine-pink with faint halo.

RHEINLANDER. A beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy carmine, with claret-red eye.

RIJNSTROOM. Lively rose-pink, much like Paul Neyron rose. Immense trusses of flowers.

THOR. A beautiful lively shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow. Has aniline-red eye.

SUBULATA (Creeping Phlox). Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks. Thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.

Physostegia

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragonhead). A very showy plant with large terminal spikelike racemes of rosy pink flowers in Summer. 3 to 4 feet.

Platycodon

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Chinese Bellflower or Balloon Flower). Very hardy and floriferous, and one of the extra good perennials. Stems 1 to 2 feet high, much branched, of dense habit. Leaves lanceolate, sharply and irregularly toothed. Flowers blue or white. June to October.

Plumbago - Leadwort

PLUMBAGO larpentae. Of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high; useful as an edging plant or for the rockery; covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the Summer and Fall months.

Polemonium

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. 1½ to 2 ft. Long, fernlike foliage with the shoots surmounted by terminal clusters of bell-like blue flowers. June to September.

Papaver

PAPAVER orientale (Oriental Poppy). Nothing in the hardy plant line can compare with the Oriental Poppy for brilliancy and beauty. With their large, fiery scarlet flowers, they are conspicuous in any position. 3 to 4 feet. May and June.

P. Mrs. Perry. Soft salmon-rose; a most effective garden color.

P. Princess Victoria Louise. Shell-pink. The best pink variety.

Peonies

ALBERT CROUSSE. Bomb type; late. Color a delicate seashell-pink without fleck or markings whatsoever.

AVALANCHE. Late midseason. Very large ivory white flowers, oftentimes with a touch of crimson on the central petals. Fragrant. Strong, robust grower. Crown type.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Very large, globular rose type. Flesh white tinting to milk-white. Midseason.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Crown type; very early. Beautiful bright clear mauve-pink with silvery reflex. A Decoration Day Peony.

EUGENIE VERDIER. A tall, very free flowering variety of extra large size and splendid form; center delicate flesh shading lighter on the outer petals with beautiful satiny sheen.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Rose type; early. The finest white in existence. Pure white with clear carmine spot on edge of center petals.

FELIX CROUSSE. Rose type; late midseason. Rich, dazzling ruby-red without a tinge of purple.

KARL ROSENFELD. Very large, globular, dark crimson flowers; brilliant and striking; a strong but compact grower.

LA TULIPE. Midseason. Large, flat, rose type. Very tall, strong grower. Delicate pink, outer petals striped crimson.

LIVINGSTONE. Very large, double flowers of a soft lilac-rose with silver tips; central petals flaked carmine. An extra choice, late variety.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Late. Semi-rose type. Color carmine-rose with fiery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height and habit.

MME. CROUSSE. Splendid white, center sometimes edged with carmine; fragrant; one of the latest blooming whites; very choice.

MME. DE VERNEVILLE. Early to midseason. Full anemone type. A beautiful milk-white with center flesh-pink when first opened. An ideal cut flower.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA (Old-fashioned Type). The early intense red.

Phlox Decussata - Hardy Phlox

ATHIS. Deep, clear salmon. Very fine.

BEACON. Brilliant cherry-red.

COMMANDER. Beautiful. New. Crimson-red with darker eye. The most striking of Phloxes.

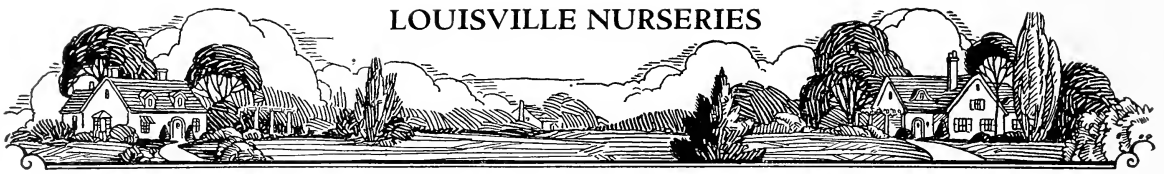
EUROPA. A new variety, white with large crimson-carmine eye. Very large flower and truss.

BRIDESMAID. Tall, white, with large, rose-crimson center.

GEFION. Tender peach-blossom-pink with bright rose eye, creating a soft mauve effect. Flower and truss very large on erect, compact stems.



Phlox Decussata.



LOUISVILLE NURSERIES

Salvia - Sage

SALVIA azurea. A Rocky Mountain species. Slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September. 3 feet.
S. Pitcheri (Pitcher's Sage). Similar to *S. azurea*, but with larger flowers of a deeper blue.

Saponaria

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). Semi-trailing plants bearing masses of bright pink flowers during Summer. A good rock garden or dry wall plant. Height 6 inches.

Scabiosa

SCABIOSA caucasica (Caucasian Scabiosa). The soft lilac-blue flowers of this hardy Blue Bonnet are more dainty and effective than the annual kinds, resembling in a way the popular Blue Lace Flower. They bloom from June until September. Should have a well drained, rich soil. Height 1½ feet.

Sedum - Stonecrop

SEDUM acre (Goldmoss). A very pretty low-growing, mosslike plant, covered in June and July with golden yellow flowers. Excellent for rockwork.
S. sarmentosum (Stringy Stonecrop). More rapid growing than *S. acre*, but low and spready, its bright yellow flowers making an attractive soft carpet. June and July.
S. Sieboldi. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September.
S. spectabile. One of the prettiest erect growing species, attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, showy, rose-colored flowers; late Fall.
S. spectabile atropurpurea (Brilliant Stonecrop). Similar to the above. Flowers of a dark distinct pink.

Statice - Sea Lavender

STATICE latifolia (Sea Lavender). Minute, soft lilac-blue flowers in large, airy panicles. Attractive broad leaves. A useful midsummer cut flower.

Stokesia

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster). Deep lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Borne from June to late October. Very free bloomer of the easiest culture. 1½ to 3 feet.

Thalictrum - Meadow Rue

THALICTRUM adiantifolium. A fine variety, with white flowers in June or July; foliage resembling the maiden-hair fern. 1 to 2 feet.

Tritoma

TRITOMA Pfitzeri (Red Hot Poker). Tall, stiff stems crowned with a brilliant orange-scarlet head, making a striking appearance in the garden, as well as being invaluable for cutting. Very free-flowering. August to October. Height 2 feet.

Veronica - Speedwell

VERONICA amethystina. Amethyst-blue flowers in June and July. 2 feet.
V. incana. Bright silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst-blue flowers. July and August. 1 foot.
V. longifolia subsessilis. 2 feet. July to September. One of the handsomest blue-flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes completely studded with beautiful blue flowers; fine for cutting and one of the best for the hardy border.
V. repens (Creeping Speedwell). A low spready-growing kind, clinging closely to the ground and very useful as a rock garden plant and ground cover. Tiny blue flowers in early Spring.
V. rupestris. 4 inches. An excellent plant for carpeting rockeries or bare spots; dense spikes of blue flowers. May and June.
V. spicata. An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

Vinca

VINCA minor (Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle). A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees or on graves, where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive.

Viola - Violet

VIOLA odorata. The well known sweet Violet. Long stems, dark blue, very fragrant flowers.
V. Jersey Gem. The best bedding Violet yet introduced, thriving under ordinary garden conditions and flowering from May until frost. Habit compact and sturdy. The flowers are pure violet.

Yucca

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle or Bear Grass). A stately plant, stiff evergreen foliage. Flowering stems 4 to 6 feet tall, branched near the summit, bearing numerous drooping creamy white flowers in Summer.

Perennials for a Succession of Blooms

APRIL AND MAY

Alyssum saxatile
 Aquilegia
 Convallaria majalis
 Dianthus
 Dicentra
 Iberis sempervirens
 Iris sibirica
 Linum perenne
 Myosotis palustris
 Peonies
 Phlox subulata
 Primula vulgaris

JUNE AND JULY

Achillea
 Anchusa
 Anthemis tinctoria
 Aquilegia
 Asclepias tuberosa
 Baptisia australis

Campanula
 Centaurea
 Chrysanthemum maximum
 Coreopsis
 Delphinium
 Dianthus barbatus
 Digitalis
 Gaillardia
 Gypsophila
 Hemerocallis
 Hibiscus
 Iris
 Lilium candidum, regale
 Linum perenne
 Monarda
 Myosotis palustris
 Papaver
 Phlox
 Physostegia virginiana
 Platycodon

Pyrethrum hybridum
 Ranunculus
 Rudbeckia
 Saponaria ocymoides
 Sedum acre
 Stokesia
 Thalictrum

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Achillea
 Agrostemma
 Anemone japonica
 Anthemis tinctoria
 Asclepias tuberosa
 Aster
 Bocconia
 Funkia
 Gaillardia
 Gypsophila
 Heliopsis

Hollyhocks
 Hypericum
 Lathyrus latifolius
 Linum perenne
 Myosotis palustris
 Phlox
 Physostegia virginiana
 Platycodon
 Plumbago larpendae
 Rudbeckia
 Salvia azurea
 Sedum
 Stokesia
 Veronica

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Anemone japonica
 Asters
 Chrysanthemums
 Stokesia

Perennial Plants Suitable for Special Purposes

FOR GROUND COVER

Anemone
 Myosotis palustris
 Phlox subulata

FOR ROCK GARDEN

Alyssum saxatile
 Aquilegia
 Arabis alpina
 Campanula
 Dicentra
 Gypsophila
 Iberis sempervirens

FOR DRY LOCATIONS

Achillea
 Aquilegia
 Arabis alpina
 Asclepias tuberosa
 Phlox subulata
 Sedum spectabile

FOR SHADED POSITIONS

Achillea
 Anemone
 Aquilegia

Convallaria
 Digitalis
 Funkia
 Hemerocallis
 Linum perenne
 Platycodon
 Sedum spectabile

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Achillea
 Anemone japonica
 Anthemis tinctoria
 Asters

Chrysanthemum
 Coreopsis
 Delphinium
 Dianthus barbatus
 Gaillardia
 Gypsophila
 Iris germanica
 Iris, Japanese
 Peonies
 Phlox
 Pyrethrum
 Shasta Daisy
 Veronica



Hardy Everblooming Roses



Radiance.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Bright scarlet-crimson. One of the finest bedders. Always full of bloom from Spring until frost.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The grandest of all white Roses. Brilliant snow-white throughout. Flowers of immense size. Frequently called White American Beauty.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Both bud and bloom are clear sunflower yellow. As the flower ages, the outside petals become light sulphur-yellow, edged with white. The foliage is holly-like and olive-green.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A variety which hardly needs any description, as it is so well known. Not a monthly Rose, but flowers at intervals throughout the season. A deep pink of large size; strong grower.

CRUSADER. A big, strong growing variety; robust and rugged in every characteristic. Color a rich velvety crimson. A free flowering red Rose that is a wonder.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Long buds opening to intense saffron-yellow, becoming coppery yellow. Fine for cutting. Good bedder.

EDWARD MAWLEY. A perpetual bloomer; one of the finest dark crimson; very fine form.

OPHELIA. Salmon-pink, becoming rose. Excellent form.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. This is a sturdy stiff-stemmed grower, with beautiful foliage, quite closely set and glossy. The flower is of medium size from a beautifully formed bud of bright yellow. Profuse bloomer.

J. J. L. MOCK. Cherry-red outside; lovely soft pink inside. Good bedder and cut flower.



Frau Karl Druschki.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. Creamy white, shading to lemon; of immense size.

LA FRANCE. Bright satiny pink; fine form; lovely buds; excellent cut flower.

LOS ANGELES. Luminous pale pink and coral shaded with gold. Very fragrant.

MAMAN COCHET. Light pink shaded with salmon-yellow. Outer petals splashed with rose. Large and full.

RADIANCE, PINK. Rosy carmine-pink, large, beautiful form. An excellent flower.

RADIANCE, RED. Rich cerise-red. Vigorous. As fine as the Pink Radiance.

SUNBURST. The finest and largest yellow Rose. Very brilliant. A splendid bloomer.

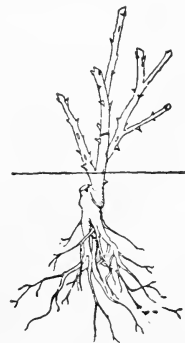
How to Grow and Care for Roses

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. A southeastern exposure is an ideal one. To get the best results from Roses, dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy Roses may be planted in the Fall or Spring. Dormant plants set in the Spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than the Rose.

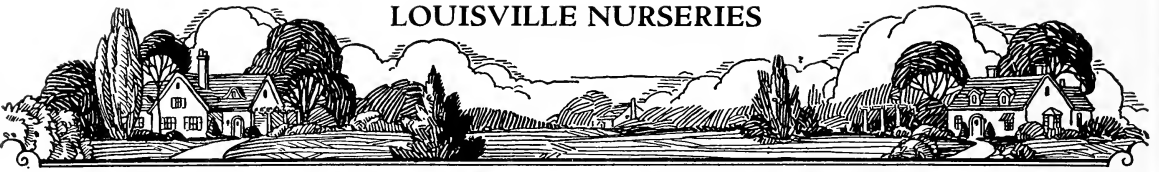
As Roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All Roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals, remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the Spring. In the Everblooming class, two-thirds of the previous season's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning than weak ones. Climbing Roses may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired before trimming back. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn, compost should be placed around stems of plants, and spaded into the ground in the following Spring. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in the plants should have some protection.

How to Keep Roses Healthy. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux Mixture is one of the best preventives of mildew and black spot, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.



Roses should be pruned back severely when planted and set so crown is well covered.



Climbing and Rambling Roses

ALL TWO-YEAR, NO. 1 STOCK

ALIDA LOVETT. Large, long-pointed buds, opening to full, large, double, slightly fragrant flowers, bright shell-pink, with shadings of yellow at base of petals.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Flowers 3 or 4 inches across; apple-blossom-pink with white eye.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. Flowers medium in size and are a pleasing saffron-yellow color on the outer petals, shading to a delightful golden yellow in the fully expanded blooms, which are borne in large clusters.

BESS LOVETT. Clear bright red, full, double flowers of large size, similar in appearance, but much superior to Climbing American Beauty.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rich red; fragrant. Very vigorous in growth and a prolific bloomer, having hundreds of perfect flowers open at one time.

CLIMBING CHRISTINE WRIGHT. Large, full flower of bright, wild rose-pink. Beautiful in bud.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. One of the oldest and most popular of the red climbers. Flowers about an inch in diameter, produced in immense clusters in great profusion.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Flowers semi-double, a delicate shade of shell-pink, 2 to 3 inches across and borne on long stems. The canes are vigorous and covered with dark green, glossy foliage.

EXCELSA. The Red Dorothy Perkins. This has all the characteristics which have made Dorothy Perkins so popular and added attractiveness of brilliant crimson flowers.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Small pink flowers in clusters, produced in great abundance. Very rapid grower and prolific bloomer.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Vivid scarlet shaded crimson; large.

SILVER MOON. Flowers four inches across, pure white, with cluster of yellow stamens in center.

SOURCE D'OR. The flowers are extra large for their class, full in form, and a delightful golden yellow in color.

MARY WALLACE. A Dr. Van Fleet production. This sensational Climbing Rose makes a strong, upright bush, with large, shiny foliage producing for weeks in the Spring and also in the Summer and Fall, its large, semi-double flowers, four inches across; clear rose-pink with salmon at base of petals. Hardy everywhere.

EMILY GRAY. A real yellow climbing Rose as hardy as Dr. W. Van Fleet.



Rosa Hugonis around the sun dial; Dorothy Perkins on the arch in background.



Climbing American Beauty.

Rugosa Roses

ROSA RUGOSA. These lovely Roses form sturdy bushes 4 to 6 ft. in height, covered with handsome crinkled flowers. They bloom nearly the whole Summer and are equally as attractive during the Autumn and Winter when covered with their large, brilliant red seed pods.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. True Rugosa foliage; blooms bright crimson, in clusters, produced from early Spring to frost; strong but compact, dwarfish grower.

ROSA HUGONIS. Takes first place among the single-flowered Roses and probably among the best shrubs for general garden use. Pale clear yellow, delicately fragrant, flowers 2½ inches across, borne so abundantly on the long, gracefully arching canes as to form a continuous band of color; foliage small, pale green and distinct, on curious, red-tipped twigs. A vigorous grower; blooms profusely; very early.

Polyantha or Baby Rambler

ALL VARIETIES, TWO-YEAR NO. 1.

BABY TAUSENDSCHOEN. Its flowers are large and so much like "Tausendschoen." Bush form of "Climbing Tausendschoen."

CATHERINE ZEIMET or WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Grows to a height of twenty inches and produces double, pure white flowers in abundance.

MLLE. CECILE BRUNNER. The popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" Rose. In the past year or two this Rose has fairly jumped into popularity.

ORLEANS. Large trusses of rose-red flowers with white center, make a fine show all Summer. When massed in solid beds or along borders, the color has the effect of rich, glowing pink.

GRUSS AN AACHEN. An unusual and distinctive Rose that we recommend highly to anyone desiring a hardy, free-flowering variety; of dwarf, sturdy growth, with flowers as large as Tea Roses, fully double to the center, and of a charming mixture of light shades overlaid with yellow.



Rosa Rugosa.



Choice Cannas

The Canna enjoys a deep, rich soil with plenty of well-decayed manure and an open, sunny location, although the bronze-leaved varieties show to splendid advantage when grown in partial shade for foliage effect.

PINK VARIETIES

HUNGARIA. 3 feet. Very compact, and of a very luxuriant growth. Leaves bluish green, never burns. Trusses of enormous size, borne well above the foliage. Color purest La France pink with satin sheen. The most delicate pink in Cannas.

CITY OF PORTLAND. 3½ feet. Distinct among the several really worth while pink Cannas. A deep pink which does not fade during the hot weather. A free bloomer, with flowers borne well above the foliage.

RED VARIETIES

THE PRESIDENT. 4 feet. In color a rich glowing scarlet and the immense rounded flowers seven inches across when fully open are produced on strong, erect stalks well above the large, green foliage. Free bloomer; strong grower.

LOUISIANA. 6 feet. Flowers fully four inches across, color is deep crimson. Continues blooming luxuriantly all Summer.

BRONZE-LEAVED

KING HUMBERT. Of all wonderful flowering and foliage plants this one takes the lead for size, color and habit. It is a cross between the orchid-flowering and the French, or Crozy type, combining the best features of both—the large flowers of one with the free-blooming character of the other. 4½ feet in height.

WYOMING. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange colored; true orchid shape, with large, rounded petals. 6 feet.

YELLOW VARIETY

RICHARD WALLACE. A canary-yellow color, has large flowers which produce freely. One of the best and most effective varieties for bedding. 4½ feet.

WHITE VARIETY

EUREKA. 4 feet. Remarkably free-flowering variety, and with its striking white flowers, which first appear cream, make a very effective show in conjunction with a good scarlet such as King Humbert.

Bellis - English Daisy

A favorite perennial which will stand the Winter if given the protection of a little litter. In bloom from early Spring until well on in the Summer. 6 inches. For the best results, new plants should be set each year.



Canna, City of Portland.

Pansies

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. They are at their best during cool weather. It is a mistake to plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building; an open exposure where the wind has a free sweep over the bed is far better and Pansies so planted are free from the long, straggling branches which produce few and inferior flowers. During dry weather the bed should be watered daily, and in extreme cases twice a day for best results.



Bellis—English Daisy.

Gladioli

ALL LARGE SIZE BULBS

AMERICA. The flowers are a dainty, soft pink in color, borne on spikes from 2 to 3 feet in length.

BARON HULOT. Rich deep blue.

CHICAGO WHITE. White with lavender markings in throat.

EVELYN KIRTLAND. Geranium-pink, shading to pale pink. Lower petals blotched brilliant scarlet.

HALLEY. Delicate salmon-pink, with a slight roseate tinge, the lower petals bear a creamy blotch with a stripe of bright red through the center.

HERADA. Blooms of immense size on tall, straight spikes. The large blooms are pure mauve, glistening and clear, with deeper markings in throat.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. The color of the flower is a light scarlet; the flowers are very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Deep rose-pink, noted for red blotches in the throat.

NIAGARA. Cream shade, blending to canary. Yellow, splashed with carmine.

PANAMA. Beautiful deep pink.

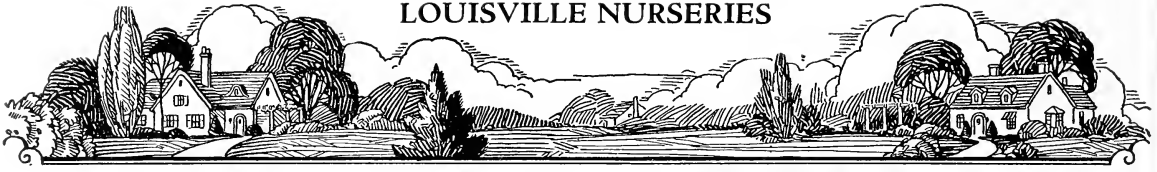
PEACE. Nearly white with pale violet on lower petals.

SCHWABEN. A meritorious variety of wonderful vigor. Strong, erect spikes and large, well expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat.

BLUE RIBBON MIXED GLADIOLI. This mixture gives you a very wide range of beautiful colors. A mass of these in full bloom give as varied and rich a display of colors as a pansy bed.



Gladioli.



Apples

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size, round, straw color; hardy and prolific; tender, sub-acid. Good for home and market. July and August.

RED ASTRACHAN. A reliable cropper, that comes into bearing young. Fruit medium size, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Skin pale yellow, striped with deep crimson, covered with a distinct bluish bloom. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in July, lasts until September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Skin is clear white, changing to a pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly, sub-acid; good early bearer. Beautiful upright grower. One of the very best early varieties. Ripens in July.

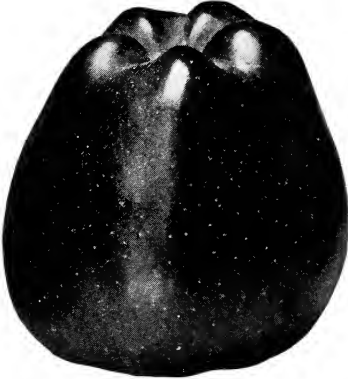
MAIDEN BLUSH. Large, flat, pale yellow with blushed cheek, mild, sub-acid. One of the very best. September.

WEALTHY. Native of Minnesota. Perfectly hardy and does well in all sections. Vigorous and productive. Fruit large, red streaked with white. Quality good. One of the most valuable market Apples and for Summer use. August and September.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish, dark red, juicy, sub-acid. Good flavor, good cooker, good keeper. Tree vigorous, upright. Planted extensively.

DELICIOUS. Large, brilliant dark red, blending to a golden yellow at blossom end; unsurpassed; flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and really delicious.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Excellent. Best quality, rich golden color, sometimes a pinkish blush. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, but tender, rich, aromatic flavor, juicy. Medium to large.



Delicious Apple.

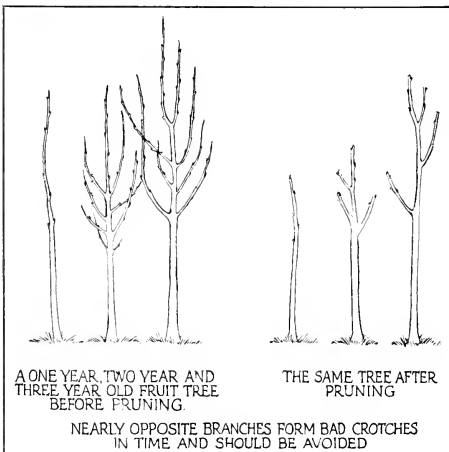
JONATHAN. A grand, good Apple. Bright, solid red, deep red on sunny side. Flesh whitish, sometimes tinted with red, firm, fine, crisp and tender. Delicious for dessert.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Rembles the Winesap except color is not so brilliant. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly, pleasant, with a rich acidity that appeals to everyone. Much better grower and thrives well where the Winesap would fail. Reliable annual cropper. Adapts itself to all climates and soil. A fine eating Apple. A good Winter keeper.

HYSLOP CRAB. Large, roundish ovate, dark red, blossom blue, flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; hardy. Very popular.

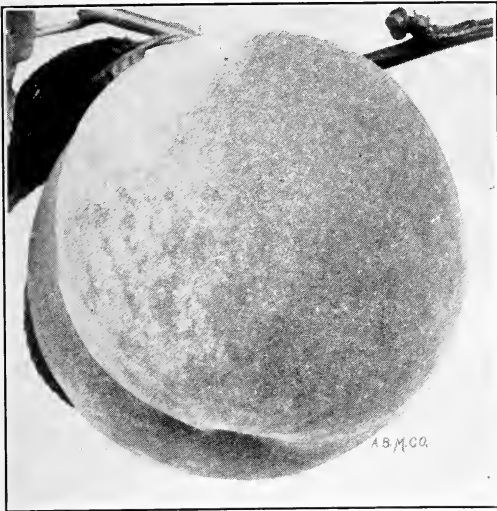


Yellow Transparent.



Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Apricots, Peaches and Plums	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows	
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for Field Culture	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for Garden Culture	1 to 2 feet apart



Greensboro Peach.

Peaches

Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit make them extremely profitable.

Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air. Keep the trees in good shape and you will have splendid returns.

MAYFLOWER. Earliest to ripen. Good size and quality for an early variety. Creamy white, red cheeked; very juicy.

GREENSBORO. One of the finest early Peaches yet introduced, far superior to the Alexander and nearly twice the size of that variety. Fruit large, looks very much like a yellow Peach, but flesh is white, fine flavor, very juicy when fully ripe.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large, white-fleshed with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent flavor.

CHAMPION. Exceptionally high quality, hardy, white Peach. Freestone. Large size, white-fleshed, excellent quality.

ELBERTA. One of the greatest Peaches grown. Ripens in August and September. Freestone. Beautiful, extra large golden yellow with brilliant red cheek, firm, juicy. The best commercial variety grown.

It is the standard of market varieties. Very attractive and goes to market in better shape than almost any other Peach, where it ranks at top. You will make no mistake to plant one or one thousand Elbertas.

CARMAN. Another of hardiest varieties. Grown in all Peach sections, North and South. Flesh creamy white, splashed with dark red, juicy, rich and sweet.

J. H. HALE. Very large in size and globular in shape. Deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. Skin thick, smooth and little fuzz. Flesh solid, deep yellow, fine grained, firm, tender and very fine flavor. Will ship and keep well. Trees are strong, vigorous growers and quite hardy. Do not fail to plant Hale. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Similar to Crawford's Early but ripens two or three weeks later.

HEATH CLING. The most satisfactory large clingstone Peach known. Creamy with rich blush. Good keeper and shipper.



Bartlett Pear.

Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of Pears is the gathering at the proper time. Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, then placed in a cool, dry cellar.

KIEFFER. Fruit large, a fair quality and very showy. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early bearer and productive; succeeds best as a standard. In appearance is one of the best.

BARTLETT. One of the most popular Pears. Large, buttery and melting with a rich musky flavor. A good, erect grower. Bears young and abundantly. Always sells for top price. A delicious eating Pear, and makes the finest of canned fruits. August.

SECKEL. The standard of excellence in the Pear. Small, but of highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Healthiest and hardest of all Pears, bearing regular and abundant crops in clusters at ends of branches. September and October.

Apricots

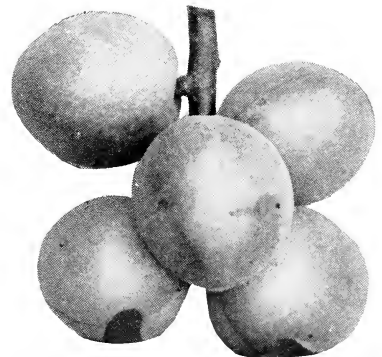
A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both.

EARLY GOLDEN. Medium, roundish oval, light salmon, with numerous red or russet spots. Hardy and productive. July.

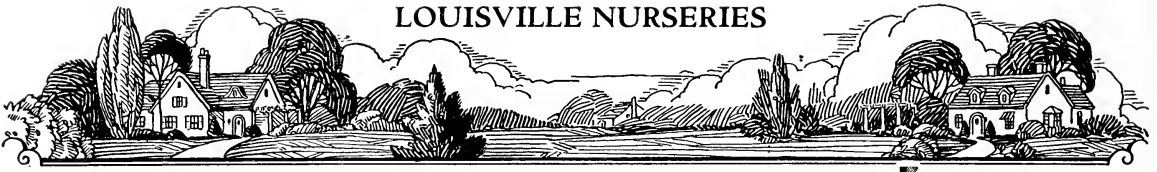
Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

CHAMPION. Very large, prolific, constant and early bearer. Cooks tender like an apple without hard spots. Delicate flavor. Tree handsome, good grower. Valuable for home and market.



Early Golden Apricots.



Plums

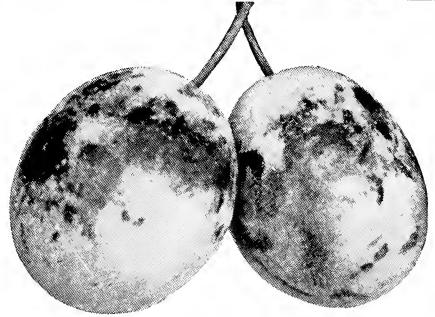
ABUNDANCE. Large to very large, oblong, amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness, stone small and flesh parts readily from it. This variety has attracted much attention throughout the country and is very highly recommended.

BRADSHAW. A very large and fine early Plum, dark violet-red, juicy and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. A valuable market variety. One of the best. Middle of August.

BURBANK. The Burbank Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably successful the country over. No other Plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically Curculio-proof, and is perfectly hardy. Will keep fully two weeks in perfect condition after ripening.

GREEN GAGE. Large, pale green, juicy, sweet, rich and excellent.

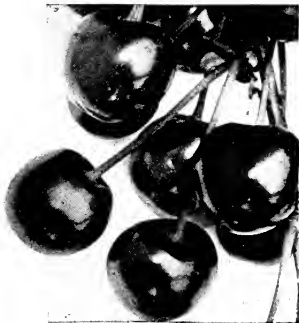
GERMAN PRUNE. Large, dark purple, sweet. One of the best for canning, because of sweetness and lack of acid. September.



Abundance Plums.

LOMBARD. Medium, violet-red, juicy, good, hardy, very productive. One of the best market varieties. August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Medium, dark purple, productive. Best for preserving. October.



Montmorency Cherries.

Cherries

SOUR VARIETIES

DYEHOUSE. A sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond. Bright red, slightly sub-acid, excellent for canning and early market. Sour. June.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid. Unsurpassed for canning or cooking. Sour.

MONTMORENCY. Larger and finer than the Early Richmond and ripens about ten days later. One of the finest flavored sour Cherries. Trees bear two or three years from planting. Probably as many of this variety grown as all other varieties combined. Late June.

SWEET VARIETIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, purplish black, half-tender, mild flavor and pleasant. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country. Last of June and beginning of July.

GOV. WOOD. Fruit large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, shaded with bright red, tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best sweet Cherries, and entitled to a place in every good collection. End of June.

WINDSOR. New. Introduced from Canada. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Black Heart, but quite distinct; ripens a few days earlier than that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific.

Grapes

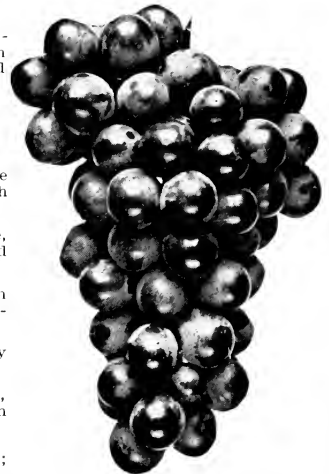
AGAWAM. Berries quite large with thick skin, compactly set upon a large bunch; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly. Closely follows Concord, keeping much longer. Early. Bears and grows well.

CATAWBA. A great wine Grape; fine for dessert; bunches large and loose, berries large and coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened. An old standard, late variety.

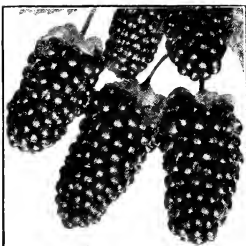
CONCORD. The fine old standard, all-around Grape; a leading variety with luscious fruit. Entirely hardy, productive, strong grower and reliable. Probably the best known Grape grown.

DELAWARE. A choice table variety, bunches and berries small but compactly set; light red with violet bloom; sugary and delicious. Early.

NIAGARA. No doubt the most valuable of all white Grapes. Clusters large, handsome, compactly filled with large berries having tough skin. Flesh sprightly, pulpy, sweet and delightful. Vigorous. Productive.



Concord Grapes.



Eldorado Blackberries.

MOORE'S EARLY. Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black, heavy blue bloom. Standard early market Grape. Resembles Concord.

WYOMING. Vines very hardy with thick leathery foliage; berry bright red, large, flesh tender, juicy, sweet with strong aroma. Ripens early.

Blackberries

ELDORADO. Extremely hardy, enduring Winters of the Northwest. One of the profitable leading varieties. Canes stocky and productive. Berries borne in large clusters and ripen well together, sweet, melting, no hard core and keep well for days. Excellent for jam or pie. Profitable commercially.

EARLY HARVEST. Its earliness combined with good shipping qualities make it very profitable. Fruit medium, black, excellent quality; enormous bearer.

ST. MATTHEWS, KENTUCKY

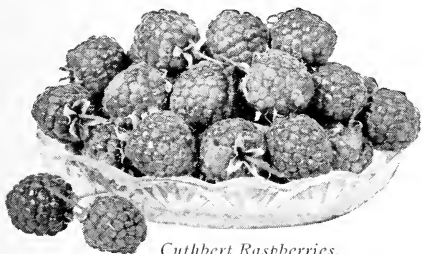


Raspberries

ST. REGIS. Berries large, beautiful and attractive. Does well in all soils. Strong, healthful grower. Stocky with dark green foliage. Plants set in Spring will give moderate crop the following Fall. About middle of August it commences to set fruit on the young canes and bears continuously until frost, during a favorable season. Berries bright crimson.

CUTHBERT. A superb berry. Remarkably strong and hardy. Stands northern Winters and southern Summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, handsome, firm, and can be shipped great distances in good condition. Flavor rich, sweet and luscious.

KANSAS. Plant a vigorous grower, standing drought and cold well; productive, firm, jet black and best quality. Early.



Cuthbert Raspberries.

Gooseberries

DOWNING. Large, handsome, pale green and splendid quality for both cooking and table use. Skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and fine flavor. Vigorous grower, free from mildew. Best market variety.

HOUGHTON. Small to medium, roundish oval, pale red when ripe, sweet, tender, very good. Plant spreading, shoots slender. Productive.

Currants

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Leading red market variety; extra large stem and berries uniform in size; easily picked; very productive. The demand always exceeds the supply.

Rhubarb

This desirable vegetable comes early in the Spring. The large stems are used for pie making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.

PALMETTO. A very early variety; even, regular size of excellent quality. Promises to supersede the good old Conover's Colossal.

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Beech	15	Delphinium	27	Hibiscus	19	Mock Orange	20	Redbud	26	Violet	32
Bellis	35	Desmodium	18	Holly	12	Monarda	30	Retinispora	6	Virginia Creeper	23
Betula	14	Deutzia	18	Hollyhocks	27	Morus	10	Rhhamnus	20	Vitex	22
Biota	5	Dianthus	27	Honey-suckle	20	Mulberry	16	Rhododendron	12	Weigela	22
Birch	14	Dicentra	27	Horse-chestnut	13	Weeping	16	Rhodotypos	20	White Fringe	14
Bittersweet	23	Diervilla	22	Hydrangea	19	Myosotis	30	Rhubarb	33	Willow	16
Blackberries	38	Digitalis	27	Hemlock	10	Ninebark	20	Rhus	23	Witch-hazel	19
Bleeding Heart	27	Dogwood	14	Hibiscus	19	Nepeta	30	Ribes	27	Yellow Day Lily	16
Bluebeard	27	Douglas Fir	9	Hibiscus	19	Oak	16	Rock Cress	26	Yellow Root	22
Bocconia	27	Dutchman's Pipe	23	Hibiscus	19	Oregon Holly- grape	12	Rose of Sharon	19	Yellow-wood	19
Boxwood	12	Elaeagnus	18	Hibiscus	19	Osage Tea	30	Roses	33	Yew	10
Buckthorn	20	Echinacea	27	Hibiscus	19	Osage Tea	30	Rubackia	34	Yucca	32
Buddleia	17	Elder	21	Hibiscus	19	Osage Tea	30	Rubackia	34	Zanthoriza	22
Buttercup	17	Elm	16	Hibiscus	19	Osage Tea	30	Rubackia	34		
Butterfly Bush	26	Elm	16	Hibiscus	19	Osage Tea	30	Rubackia	34		
Butterfly Weed	26	Elm	16	Hibiscus	19	Osage Tea	30	Rubackia	34		
Buxus	12	Empress Tree	16	Hibiscus	19	Osage Tea	30	Rubackia	34		

